WALKER'S
HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE:
OR,
Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge,
For JUNE, 1795.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROCESSION AND MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE PRINCESS CAROLINA OF BRUNSWICK, APRIL 8, 1795.

WITH AN ELEGANT ENGRAVING OF THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS RECEIVING THE *NUPTIAL BENEDICTION* FROM THEIR MAJESTIES.

AT eight o'clock, this evening, there was a very numerous and brilliant aſſemblage of nobility and gentry in the public apartments at St. James's, for the purpoſe of attending the nuptials of their royal highneſſes the prince and princeſs of Wales. Thoſe who were invited to the drawing room aſſembled at ſeven.

About half paſt eight, the neceſſary regulations having been made, and the arrangements formed for the occaſion, the proceſſion began to move, and proceeded with a ſolemn ſplendour to the Chapel Royal, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets,
Kettle-drums,
Serjeant trumpeter,
Who filed off at the door of the chapel.
Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, maſter of the ceremonies.
Her highneſs's gentleman uſher, between two ſenior heralds.
Right honourable Charles Greville, his majeſty's vice chamberlain,
Marquis of Saliſbury, his majeſty's lord chamberlain.
The two honourable Miſs Stewarts, daughters to the earl of Galloway, ſtrewed flowers.

THE PRINCESS,

In her nuptial habit; namely,
A royal robe; ſilver tiſſue petticoat, covered with ſilver Venetian net and ſilver taſſels; body and train of ſilver tiſſue, feſtooned on each ſide with large cord and taſſels; ſleeves and tippet fine point lace, and the bands of the ſleeves embroidered with plumes of feathers; a royal mantle of crimſon velvet, ſilver cord and taſſels, trimmed with ermine.

Her royal highneſs was led by
THE DUKE OF CLARENCE,
And attended by
The marchioneſs of Townſhend,
The counteſs of Jerſey,
The counteſs of Caernarvon,
The counteſs of Cholmondeley,
Ladies of her royal highneſs's houſehold.

Train ſupported by her maids of honour,
Miſs Colman Miſs Erſkine
Miſs Poyntz Miſs Bruhl,
All in virgin habits.

Theſe were followed by

Lady Mary Oſborne Lady Car. Villiers
Lady Char. Spencer Lady Char. Legge
Bride's maids to her royal highneſs, dreſſed all alike, viz.

A crape petticoat, embroidered with ſilver ſpangles, and ſtripes of ſilver foil, with fringe and taſſel; white ſattin body and train, trimmed with ſilver fringe, feſtooned with ſilver cord and taſſels; the cap embroidered, ſilver bandeau, and ſpangled crape, trimmed with laurel, and the prince's plume.

Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, maſter of the ceremonies, with ſir Francis Molyneaux, gentleman uſher, retired to the places aſſigned them.

Marquis of Saliſbury, lord Chamberlain, Mr. Charles Greville, vice-chamberlain, the two heralds, with the drums and trumpets returned for the bridegroom's proceſſion.

Proceſſion of the Prince.

In the ſame order as that of the princeſs, with the addition of the officers of his royal highneſs's houſehold.

His royal highneſs
THE PRINCE OF WALES,
In his collar of the order of the garter,
ſupported by
The bachelor dukes of Bedford and Roxborough.

The proceſſion then returned as before, to attend his majeſty, in the following order:

Drums and trumpets as before.
The knight marſhal.
Purſuivants.
Heralds.

Two Serjeants at Arms. { Ds. of Portl. and Leeds. / D. of Dorſ. L.S. of the Hd. / Provincial kings of arms. / E. Chatm. Ld. privy ſeal. / E. Manſf. L.P. of the Co. / Bp. of London, L. Chanc. / Abp. of Canterbury. } Two Serjeants at Arms.

Gent. Uſher. { Sir J. Heard, Gart. / Princip. K. of Arms, with his Sceptre. } Gent. Uſher.

D. of Norfolk, Earl Marſhal, with his Staff.

PRINCES OF THE BLOOD ROYAL.

V. C. of the Hd. { Sword of State. } L. C. of the Hd.

HIS MAJESTY.
In the collar of the order of the garter.
Captain of the yeomen of the guard.
Colonel of the life guards in waiting.
Viſcount Falmouth, captain of the band of gentlemen penſioners.
The lord of the bedchamber in waiting.
A groom of the bedchamber in waiting.
William Price, Eſq. V. Chamb. to the Queen.
L. Harcourt, the queen's maſter of the Horſe.

HER MAJESTY,
In the following dreſs, viz.

A ſilver tiſſue petticoat, with the drapery embroidered with white and gold, ornamented with green and ſilver laurel; a gold tiſſue body and train trimmed with green and ſilver laurel.

Lord Morton, the queen's Ld. Chamb.
Their royal highneſſes
THE PRINCESSES,
Supported ſeverally by their gentlemen Uſhers.
Ladies of her majeſty's bed chamber.
Maids of honour.
Women of the bed chamber.

The PRINCESS ROYAL wore

A gold and purple embroidery, with gold drapery, and feſtooned with gold and laurel cord and taſſels.

Princeſs AUGUSTA,

A crape embroidered ſilver train and drapery, ſtriped with green foil and ſilver, with wreaths of roſe colour and ſilver flowers.

Princeſſes ELIZABETH and SOPHIA,

A crape, embroidered with white and gold wreaths of purple foil and flowers.

Upon entering the chapel, her royal highneſs the princeſs of Wales was conducted by the ladies of her bedchamber to a ſeat provided for the occaſion on the right hand, nearly oppoſite the altar, but at the extreme end, attended by the maids of honour. The prince was led by the batchelor dukes to a ſimilar ſeat in a line with her royal highneſs, on the left ſide of the chapel; next to whom ſat the queen, her lord chamberlain, vice chamberlain, and maſter

maſter of the horſe, ſtanding behind her. The king was ſeated on the right hand of the princeſs, attended by the lord of the bed chamber, who ſtood behind his majeſty; and the lord who bore the ſword of ſtate, and the lord chamberlain, on the right and left of him, the latter having the vice chancellor near him. The princeſſes were ſeated with the princes of the blood, cloſe by their majeſties.

The perſons in the proceſſion occupied the ſeveral places appointed for them, all of whom were ſtanding.

THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY

Was performed by the archbiſhop of Canterbury, aſſiſted by the biſhop of London; during the ſolemnization of which, the princeſs was attended by her bride's maids; and the prince by the bachelor dukes. At the concluſion of the ceremony, the royal pair returned to their reſpective ſeats, and their majeſties aſcended an elegant throne erected for the occaſion on the right hand of the altar; when an anthem was performed; the archbiſhop of Canterbury, and biſhop of London, ſtanding during this time, the former on the right, the latter on the left ſide of the altar.

After the nuptial ceremony was performed, their royal highneſſes retired to a room adjoining the chapel royal, when the marriage contract was ſigned, and witneſſed by their majeſties. The prince and princeſs then knelt to the king and queen, who beſtowed on them the nuptial benediction; a ſcene more truly intereſting, and affecting, than the united powers of the pen and pencil can deſcribe! We have, however, procured a beautiful drawing of this ſtriking ſituation, from the pencil of Mr. Brown, hiſtorical painter to the duke and ducheſs of York, which affords a good idea of the manner in which their majeſties gave their bleſſing to the royal pair; and the ingenuous mind cannot fail to perceive all the intereſt of ſo pleaſing, yet ſo ſolemn a ſcene. To the very few illuſtrious ſpectators, it was moſt irreſiſtibly and undeſcribably pathetic.

THE RETURN OF THE PROCESSION.

Drums and trumpets, as before.
Maſter of the ceremonies.
The princeſs's gentleman uſher between two Heralds.
His royal highneſs the prince of Wales leading the princeſs, and attended by
The dukes of Portland and Leeds.
His majeſty, preceded and attended by the great officers, in the manner in which he went to the chapel.
Her majeſty and the princeſſes followed in the order as before.

The proceſſion then filed off at the door of the apartments whence it ſet out, and the drawing-room immediately commenced, which was numerouſly and brilliantly attended. Their majeſties and their royal highneſſes received the congratulations and compliments of the nobility, &c.

When the drawing-room cloſed, the royal family, with the bride and bridegroom, and the ſeveral lords and ladies in attendance, went to Buckingham-houſe to ſupper, where a ſplendid entertainment was provided; and about twelve o'clock the prince and princeſs retired to Carlton-houſe, where their royal highneſſes ſlept.

They were viſited the next morning by the king and queen, previous to their ſetting out for Windſor, whither they were followed by their royal highneſſes.

The Stadtholder and his family were in the king's cloſet, during the celebration of the nuptials, and afterwards ſupped with the royal family.

The chapel was moſt ſuperbly fitted up—it was papered in a ſtyle to imitate crimſon velvet.

The royal family, particularly her majeſty, appeared highly delighted at the union of the prince to ſuch a diſtinguiſhed ornament of her ſex, for beauty, grace, and mental endowments;—one, in ſhort, combining every requiſite to render her worthy of being the bride of the heir apparent of the crown of Great Britain.

The celebration of the marriage ceremony was announced to the public in the evening by the firing of the guns in the

Park and at the Tower; the latter all round the line.

The ſervants of his royal highneſs all wore new liveries, at once neat and grand in appearance, with feathers in their hats.

The illuminations were general in every quarter, and of the moſt magnificent kind we have beheld ſince the memorable epoch of his majeſty's proceſſion to St. Paul's; and what adds to the compliment is, that they were every where voluntary, and not enforced, as on ſome occaſions, by the hard and ſevere mandates of the mob, who this night preſerved a decency and decorum worthy of the character of Engliſhmen, and well ſuited to the happy occaſion. The theatres, ſubſcription-houſes, public offices, &c. &c. were beyond deſcription ſuperb.

[For further particulars, ſee p. 382 of our April Mag.]

Singular Crucifixion of a Child.

RAPIN*, the French hiſtorian of Engliſh affairs, in his hiſtory of Edward I. ſpeaking of the baniſhment of the Jews out of England, by the following paſſage calls in queſtion the certainty of their having ever crucified chriſtian children:

"As for the imputation (ſays Rapin) of crucifying, from time to time, chriſtian children, one may almoſt be ſure it was only a calumny, invented by their enemies."

But, to omit all the retailers of this relation, which are many, I refer you at once to Matthew Paris†, an hiſtorian of veracity and credit, and who, probably, could not be impoſed upon in a fact that occurred in his own time, it happening about five years before his death.

The author has given us the account in a very full manner, the tenor of which I ſhall offer in an Engliſh dreſs, as it corrects Rapin in a very material circumſtance, the hiſtory of the Jews.

"In the year 1255, 40 Henry III. about the time of the apoſtles Peter and John, the Jews of Lincoln ſtole a male child, named Hugh, who was about eight years old, and, after having fed him with milk, and ſuch ſort of proper food, they went to almoſt all the cities of England wherein Jews reſided, and alſo convened ſome Jews out of every city, that they might attend the ſacrifice of the child at Lincoln, in contumely and ſcoff of Jeſus Chriſt; for, they had, as they ſaid, concealed a child, in order to ſacrifice him. Upon this notice, many of the Jews met in Lincoln, and, being aſſembled, they appointed a Jew of Lincoln to preſide as judge, as Pontius Pilate did. The child underwent various torments; he was ſcourged till he bled, and was black and blue; then they crowned him with thorns, ſpit in his face, and laughed at him: they then all, individually, wounded him with a knife, and made him drink gall; they afterwards mocked him in reproachful and blaſphemous language, at the ſame time gnaſhing their teeth, and calling him Jeſus, the falſe prophet. At length, having loaded him with every ſpecies of abuſe, they ſacrificed him, and, laſtly, pricked his ſide with a lance.

"The child's mother made moſt diligent ſearch for her abſent ſon. She was told by the neighbours, that, the laſt time they ſaw the child ſhe was in queſt of, he was ſeen playing with ſome children belonging to the Jews, who were about his own age, and that he went into the houſe of one of the Jews. The mother thereupon entered that houſe unexpectedly, and perceived the child's body at the bottom of a well, into which they had thrown him headlong; whereupon ſhe cautiouſly ſummoned the bailiffs of the city; the body was diſcovered and drawn out, and became a wonderful ſpectacle to the people. The woman, the mother of the child, by her complaint and clamor, cauſed the people, who were collected round about her, to weep and ſigh. There happened to be among them JOHN LEXINTON, a circumſpect and diſcreet man, beſides being of choice learning, who ſaid, 'We have ſometimes heard that the Jews have not feared to attempt ſuch things in diſgrace of the crucified Jeſus Chriſt

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* Vol. III. 22, quarto French edition, MDCCXXIV.

† Fol. 912, 913. A. D. cit.

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Chriſt our Lord;' and one of the Jews, into whoſe houſe the child went, and, for that reaſon, more ſuſpected than the reſt, was apprehended. Lexintone ſaid to him, 'Wretch, doſt not know that inſtant death awaits you? all the gold of England will not be ſufficient to procure you a reſcue or redemption. However I can tell you by what means you may preſerve your life, and avoid the mutilation of your limbs. I can ſave you, if you dare diſcover to me the whole tranſaction, without a grain of falſehood.' The Jew, whoſe name was Copine, hereupon thinking he had found out a mode of evaſion, anſwered, ſaying, 'My Lord, do you require me to lay open the miraculous circumſtances?' Lexintone was very anxious in encouraging and perſuading him to do ſo. Then the Jew ſaid, 'What the Chriſtians have declared is nothing but the truth; the Jews almoſt every year immolate a child, in deſpite and to the wrong of Jeſus: but it is not always diſcovered. for they do this in the dark, in the moſt retired and ſecret places. Our Jews cruelly ſacrificed the child, whoſe name is Hugh; and when he was dead, and they wiſhed to hide the deceaſed, they could not bury the body, nor ſecret it, the augury pronounced the corpſe of an innocent was uſeleſs. For this purpoſe it had been emboweled, and, when it was ſuppoſed in the morning to be hid, the earth threw it up, and it appeared for ſome time unburied upon the ſurface of the earth: whereupon the Jews were horribly alarmed. At laſt it was caſt headlong into a well, but yet not concealed; for, the wicked mother, in her ſearch having found it, gave notice thereof to the bailiffs.' Lexintone ordered Copine the Jew to be unſettered. When this matter was known to the canons of Lincoln cathedral, they prayed the corpſe might be given them, and it was granted; and, after infinite deliberation, it was honourably buried in Lincoln church, as the body of a precious martyr. Be it known, that the Jews kept the child alive ten days, in order that, being ſo long fed with milk, he might be able to endure the torture as long as he lived.

"Upon the king's returning from out of the northern parts of England, and being made acquainted with the premiſes, he cenſured lord Lexintone for promiſing ſuch a monſter the ſecurity of his life and limbs, which he could not do, for, as a blaſphemer, he ought to have ſuffered a variety of puniſhment in his death: and, when an unavoidable judgment hung over his head, he ſays, "My death is approaching, nor can my lord Lexintone protect me in my laſt moments. I now tell you all the truth. Almoſt all the Jews of England conſented to the death of this child, concerning whom the Jews are ſo vitified; and ſome individuals of almoſt every city of England were convened to the ſacrifice of the child, as to the paſſover at Eaſter." And, having thus ſpoke, and related other ſuch idle fooliſh ſtories, being faſtened to an horſe's tale, and drawn to the gallows, there appeared on his body and ſoul brazen cacodemons: and other Jews, acceſſaries in this infernal buſineſs, to the number of fourſcore and eleven, being brought to London in carts, were committed to priſon, who, if they happened to be pitied by any chriſtian, they were deplored with dry eyes by their rivals in iniquity, the clippers and coiners.

"It was afterwards found, upon an inquiſition taken before the lord the king's juſtices, that the Jews of England, in a common council held by them, flagellated the innocent child ſeveral days before they murdered him by crucifixion. The mother of the ſaid child afterwards lodged her appeal, for their wickedneſs in ſuch a death, before the king. God, the lord of revenge, rendered condign reſtitution, on her perſevering in her proſecution, as ſhe deſerved; for, on the day of St. Clement, eighteen of the richeſt and moſt conſiderable Jews of the city of Lincoln were drawn, and appeared at the new gallows provided on purpoſe for this execution; and threeſcore and upwards were, by virtue of the ſame judgment, reſerved in the priſon of the Tower of London."

On the Depopulating Influence of War.

EVERY ſympathetic and feeling man, however he may be warped by party prejudice or intereſted motives, muſt, when he contemplates the dreadful ravages of war pervading any nation whatever, feel the moſt painful emotions of regret and commiſeration for thoſe unhappy victims who fall a prey to the devouring ſteel in the field of battle. War, in oppoſition to peace, carries with it the anguiſh of dread and danger; it creates in the rational mind of man a ſecret horror, peculiarly affecting and diſguſting. The immediate preſervation of the deareſt rights and privileges of a country, when hoſtilely menaced by another, may render it, however, perfectly conſiſtent and neceſſary; although, at the ſame time, if it can be prevented by any honourable means, it ſurely behoves thoſe who conduct the reins of government to ward it off, as the reſult of wiſdom, prudence, and diſcretion.

Conſidering, therefore, the depopulation neceſſarily occaſioned by the deſtructive tendency of war and bloodſhed, we are led to review an unhappy neighbouring kingdom, whoſe decreaſe in point of human kind muſt be prodigious. However they themſelves may boaſt of a multiplicity of Sans Culottes (to uſe a faſhionable expreſſion of their own), it muſt nevertheleſs be recollected with impulſive anguiſh, the daily havock committed among them, either by the ſword or diſeaſe, or other chances of war, which muſt of neceſſity have diminiſhed their numbers, while it has conſigned thouſands to a premature and unrelenting death. Horrid thought! and, what is worſe than all, the leading powers of that country acted as if they were entirely callous to every ſpark of humanity and fellow feeling. Indeed, it may be obſerved, that this infective callouſneſs not only for a conſiderable time enveloped the Convention itſelf, but eventually ſpread itſelf throughout the whole army employed under their immediate direction and influence, which excited them to the moſt imprudent and dangerous ſteps, totally derogatory to the juſt and reaſonable character of rational or conſiſtent men. Inured to dangers of the higheſt magnitude, and accuſtomed to the ſolemn din of war, they were inſenſibly rendered a hardy and deſperate race, ready at once to face the moſt glaring dangers, or ſubſcribe to the moſt unjuſtifiable actions. Hence aroſe their uncommon deſperation and impetuoſity; which, being inceſſantly galled by their capricious employers, or by thoſe with whom they were contending, naturally conſtituted them, in the eyes of the world, an enthuſiaſtic and cruel people. No free country, poſſeſſed of liberty in the moſt extenſive acceptation of the word, could have gone to the lengths which they have: no ſuch ſubmiſſive compliance to the rules of any leading power would have been regarded, and more eſpecially if ſuch rules were dictated by a marked ſpirit of compulſive exaction, having in view a decided ſeverity of reſolution to inflict vengeance on thoſe who might expreſs an unwillingneſs or non-compliance. That this conduct was the means of amaſſing ſuch immenſe force, is beyond the poſſibility of a doubt. Their ſuperiority in point of men may from this inference, therefore, be readily accounted for.

A diſcriminating and attentive obſerver may now, however, happily trace the marks of increaſing humanity and benevolence; and it is anxiouſly to be hoped, that they will very ſpeedily poſſeſs the moſt unbounded philanthropy, in cheriſhing and imbibing, in proffering and accepting the bleſſings of an univerſal peace, which, it is to be hoped, is now beginning to eſtabliſh itſelf throughout the world. Gracious Heaven! how many calamities and miſeries are attendant on war! What deſolation and diſtreſs, what confuſion and diſcord, what hatred and variance, what violence and oppreſſion, what poverty and ruin, does it bring along with it! It certainly never can be inviting to any ſet of men, except perhaps the ambitious, the ſelf-intereſted, the arrogant and the avaricious, who evidently infeſt moſt governments, to their eternal ſcandal, bane, and reproach.

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In fine, it is devoutly to be wiſhed that peace will ere long again viſit diſtreſſed and agitated Europe, and thereby ſtop the effuſion of human blood among our fellow creatures, as well in that country which has more immediately claimed our notice and attention, as in this, and that of others. From every obſervation which may be ſuggeſted to our reaſoning faculties, however digreſſive it may appear, there reſults a certain and invariable truth, which ſhould be the baſis of every ſyſtem of legiſlature, and every plan of adminiſtration.—In general, man is virtuous and honeſt, in proportion as he is ſecured in the enjoyment of his natural rights, liberty and property :—in proportion as he is robbed of theſe, his principles are relaxed, and the dignity of his character debaſed.

Six Obſervations communicated by Mr. Griffiths, of the Black Rock, late of Foxley, in Herefordſhire.

I. TO guard againſt the pernicious black fly and ſlugs that infect the crops of turnips in general, Mr. Griffiths has given a receipt how to prepare the ſeeds, ſo that neither fly nor ſlug will touch them : Procure 4 oz. of tobacco duſt, 4 oz. of clover ſeed, ½ oz. of ſtone or flour of brimſtone, ½ oz. of hellebore powder, and ½ oz. of common gun powder. Theſe five articles being procured, put them in a mortar and pound them well, ſo as to break all the clover ſeeds, &c. After that is done procure a gallon of tan water from the oak bark tan pit, and into your jar or veſſel, put the above mixt powders, and let them infuſe with the tan water in a warm place for three days, ſhaking it often, and then it is ready for uſe, and good for years after, as it improves by age. In preparing the quantity of ſeeds you intend to ſow, put them in a bowl, baſon, or platter, and mix them with ſome dry ſand, and then pour on them a little of your prepared liquid, ſo as to make the ſand and ſeeds moiſt. Let them remain in that prepared ſtate four or five days, moving or ſtirring them every day with your finger, and in that time they will be ſpurting, which when you perceive, ſow them, and you will be certain of a good crop of turnips, and neither flies nor ſlugs will injure them.

II. A receipt to raiſe a ſallad while a leg of mutton is roaſting : Firſt procure a quantity of moſs, which you muſt dry in an oven or ſtove; ſo that it will ſoon burn to aſhes ; the aſhes being ſaved, put them in an old frying pan or toſs pot, which moiſten with a little water that runs from your horſe dunghill, ſtrained through a hair cloth or ſieve. After you have made your moſs aſhes moiſt, ſow your ſallad ſeeds in the pan of aſhes and ſet it on the ſtove fire, or at the kitchen fire corner, having your dung water by you ; as it dries you muſt keep it conſtantly wetting by ſprinkling it on with a bruſh, rod, or wiſk, and the ſeeds will vegetate in half an hour, and your ſallad will be ſown, grown, cut and waſhed, by the time the meat is roaſted.

III. A ſafe and ſure method of preſerving fruit trees in bloſſom from the effects of froſts and dews againſt walls, &c : Procure canvas about half a yard wide and have it dyed black, the canvas being ſo dyed, procure hooks or brackets to put under the coping of the walls that the trees are againſt, and on them ſtretch your canvas, ſo as to form a ſloping ſhelf, or weather board, over the trees, and throw off the perpendicular dews and froſts ; then you muſt procure lines, or old ropes, dyed black likewiſe, or ſtrips of the ſame canvas, to ſerve as conductors of the froſt from the top canvas to the ground, theſe lines or conductors muſt be about two feet diſtance from each other, in a ſloping direction from the top to the bottom, that is to ſay, about two yards from the wall at the bottom, and then made faſt to the ground with a hook or ſtick, or to prove the experiment more fully, you may lead it into a pot or tub of water, which will be iced over when there is no ice on other water.

IV. To ripen figs, pears, &c. while they are growing on the trees: Procure a little ſallad oil, honey or treacle, and with a pen or the like inſtrument, put three or four drops of either of the foremention in the eye of the fruit, and it will

will forward the ripening of them very much. If you have a mind to forward the ripening of any ſort of apples, apply to them the ſame way, a little ſweet wort, or the firſt tunning of ale.

V. To grow cucumbers in the open ground early, without any artificial heat of bark, dung, or glaſs: Firſt you muſt procure ſome compoſt, made as follows, viz. Two cart loads of oak leaves, one of rich black bog, ſuch as American plants like to grow in, one load of rich black or yellow loam, one load of rotten dung, and one load of ſand, (note, this compoſt muſt be made and mixed one year before you uſe it.) The compoſt being ready, make a bed or border of it under a ſouth aſpect wall, which you muſt paint black to create heat, as black is a colour which attracts the rays of the ſun more than any other, (if all hot-houſes and forcing apartments were painted black inſtead of white, it would ſave one half of the fire). If you ſow or plant your cucumbers in a bed or border for want of a ſouth wall, you muſt procure ſome boards and give them a ſouth aſpect, and paint them black to train or nail your plants to, and by this means you will have fine long fruit. (The Levant cucumber is preferable to any other.) If you begin early, or take plants from a frame, it is recommended to cover them at night.

VI. It having been difficult by ſenſible people to find amuſement for young ladies in the country, a moment's thought will tell you, that nothing can be more uſeful, informing, or entertaining, to a female mind, than a knowledge of the medicinal herbs of their country, which is to be found in almoſt every country walk; if young ladies in their innocent rambles would ſearch for ſuch herbs, and make themſelves acquainted with their vegetation, growth, properties, &c. it would open a fund of amuſement and uſeful knowledge, they are at preſent too much ſtrangers to, and to help them in this ſtudy, Mr. Griffiths will every year in future, give to the Hibernian Magazine, four copper-plate cuts of medicinal plants, natives of this country, (two cuts in each volume,) ſo that perſons may know them when they meet them, and if they have a taſte for drawing and will copy them on paper, and colour them, it will add to their entertainment, and occupy many a half hour in a pleaſing inſtruction. Theſe cuts Mr. Griffiths will illuſtrate as he gives them, with a deſcription of the plant, its qualities, properties, &c.

Black Rock,
April 20, 1795.

Anecdote of the late Sir Richard Arkwright.

WHEN ſir Richard went firſt to Mancheſter, he hired himſelf to a petty barber; but, being remarkably frugal, ſaved money out of a very ſcanty income. With this ſaving he took a cellar: at the cellar-head he diſplayed this inſcription; "Subterranean ſhaving, with keen razors, for one penny!" The novelty had a very ſucceſsful effect, for he had plenty of cuſtomers; inſomuch, that ſeveral brother tonſors, who before had demanded two pence for a clean chin, were obliged now to come down to the reduced price; and they alſo ſtiled themſelves *ſub*terranean ſhavers, though they all lived and worked *above* ground. Upon this, ſir Richard went ſtill to a farther reduction, and ſhaved for one *halfpenny!* A neighbouring cobler, one day, deſcended the original ſubterranean tonſor's ſteps, in order to be ſhaved. The fellow had a remarkable ſtrong, rough beard. Arkwright, beginning to lather him, told him he hoped he would give him another halfpenny, for his beard was ſo ſtiff it might ſpoil his razor. The cobler replied, "I'll ſee thee d—n'd firſt!"—Arkwright ſhaved him for the halfpenny, and immediately gave him two pair of ſhoes to mend; and this was the baſis of Arkwright's extraordinary fortune: for the cobler, ſtruck with the unexpected favour, introduced him to the inſpection of the cotton machine, invented by his particular friend, which Arkwright got poſſeſſion of, and which gradually led him to the dignity of knighthood, and the accumulation of half a million of money!

The

The German Story.

(Continued from p. 400)

"YES," began now the Auſtrian with a trembling voice, "yes, it is thou, Volkert! it is thou!"

The old deceiver ſhivered violently, his face was diſtorted by terrible convulſions, he gave a hollow groan, and fell lifeleſs on the floor.

We all ſeemed to be touched by a magic wand, and the Auſtrian was ſtanding a good while in our middle, in a ſtate of wild ſtupefaction; at length he recovered his recollection, drew with his wonted firmneſs nearer to the lifeleſs necromancer, raiſed him up, ſhook him with all his might, and exclaimed,

"Volkert, Volkert, return to life once more."

But all was in vain, the old man gave no ſign of life

"Volkert, Volkert," exclaimed my friend once more, but he did not hear him.

The inn-keeper ran down ſtairs fetching a glaſs of water and ſome drops, but all our endeavours to reſtore the hoary villain to the uſe of his ſenſes proved abortive and he remained ſenſeleſs in our arms.

"Well then," reſumed the Auſtrian, his eyes flaſhing with anger, "if amicable means will not do, then I muſt have recourſe to violence." So ſaying, he diſcharged a piſtol, the door flew open, and four corporals ruſhed in with their ſwords unſheathed.

"Tie the raſcal's arms and legs," roared the Auſtrian, "away with the villain, he is our priſoner."

"Your priſoner!" replied the grey deceiver, who had recovered at laſt, "your priſoner," roared he with a gaſtly grin, diſengaging himſelf from our graſp.

The corporals ruſhed upon him.

"I am a citizen of Frankfort, of a free imperial town, who dares to touch me?"

The corporals retired haſtily, and the Auſtrian's brow was covered with terrible wrinkles, his eyes flaſhed anger, his mouth foamed, and his whole frame trembled in an agony of furious rage. I never beheld a more terrible aſpect.

"Infernal ſpirit! hell born villain!" roared he, gnaſhing his teeth, "I am deceived!—" deceived by thee, Volkert!—Volkert!"

At once the thunder of his voice lowered to an entreating accent.

"Volkert, Volkert, for God's ſake have mercy on me; ſave me from an ocean of doubts; ſpare me, O ſpare me; ſave me from the diſgrace to appear to myſelf and my friends a fool and a ſuperſtitious fanatic! Tell me, O tell me, am I indeed deceived? O, I will forgive thee, I will pronounce thee my benefactor, my ſaviour only ſpeak—tell me I am not deceived!"

The tears ran down his cheeks, as he pronounced theſe words, ſpoken in the moſt violent paſſion.

It is a terrible awful ſight to ſee a *man* weep. I turned my eye away from that affecting ſcene, not being able to behold it any longer. The reſt of my companions were ſeized anew with dumb ſtupefaction, when they ſaw the violent emotions of my venerable friend, and a pauſe of unutterable horror enſued, after the Auſtrian's ſpeech. The old man either would or could not ſpeak, and the Auſtrian began once more to addreſs the hoary deceiver in an accent of utter inſenſibility, and with a ſternneſs of look not to be deſcribed.

"Volkert, thou wilt not konw me. I will ſpare thee the diſgrace of confeſſing thine own guilt, but if thou wert in my power—"

His eyes darted flaſhes of lightning, and his voice was like the roaring of thunder.

"If thou wert in my power, I would make thee confeſs thy cheats, and if I ſhould be forced to beat thy old raſcally limbs to atoms, and to draw thy black blood from thy diabolical heart by ſingle drops, I would make thee confeſs: but," added he in a more gentle accent, "thou art not within the reach of my power, and it is will that it is ſo. Volkert, here is my hand, I forgive thee. Thou not only deſerveſt

my forgiveneſs, but alſo my ſincere gratitude, becauſe thou haſt given me a wholeſome leſſon, haſt taught me, that every body, though ever ſo wiſe, may be deceived; and I think I have not paid too dear for it."

Volkert wanted to ſpeak, but he could not, being overcome by a ſudden emotion, and hid his face with his hands.

"Well, Volkert," reſumed the Auſtrian, "I ſee thou art not quite ſo bad as I thought, I will not compel thee to a confeſſion, though I am wiſhing moſt ardently to have my doubts cleared up, and truſt that thou wouldſt tell me more than I want to know. I will not diſtreſs thee any longer by my preſence; I am going to leave this houſe and this town for ever."

"Gentlemen," added he, addreſſing us, "I have deceived you, by ſupporting the reality of things which have been nothing but illuſion; from this moment I have forfeited your good opinion, and the honor of being admitted any longer to a circle where I have been reſpected. You may call my reſolution pride, caprice, or what ever you pleaſe, I cannot remain here any longer, and I am determined to depart this inſtant, farewell, live happy."

Having addreſſed us in ſo unexpected a manner, he hurried out of the room, taking no particular leave of me. Sympathizing with his feelings, I thought it proper not to pay him a parting viſit, becauſe I knew it would recall diſagreeable recollections, and give him pain.

A parting look which he gave me, when he was leaving the room, told me more than words could have done. Mine eyes were bathed in tears. I have ſeen him no more, and ſhall never forget that unhappy night which has robbed me of ſuch a valuable friend, and deprived me of the darling of my ſoul.

When the Auſtrian and the corporals had left us, the necromancer was likewiſe going to leave the room: His appearance was ſullen and gloomy, his looks caſt down: My friends were alſo ſtirring and ſtopped him, forming a circle round him.

The landlord was ſtill in a maze of ſilent wonder, not knowing what to think of what had happened. I was dejected and melancholy, and had baniſhed from my ſoul every idea of vengeance; my companions, however, ſeemed not inclined to let him get off ſo cheaply, and inſiſted on his explaining how he had contrived to cheat us; but the inn-keeper interfered, imploring them not to ruin him entirely, by quarrelling in his houſe.

Lieutenant N— threatening at laſt to give him up to the civil power, if he would not confeſs, which I at firſt likewiſe had determined to do, how he had deceived us; however, his ſtubborneſs could not be ſhaken, and he remained as ſilent as the grave.

Seeing that every farther means to break his obſtinacy would prove fruitleſs, I interfered, adviſing my fellow adventurers to let him depart in peace.

"Upon the whole," added I, "it matters not how we have been deceived, our friend, the Auſtrian has ſet us an example, how one ought to behave on ſuch an occaſion: Let us, like him, forgive the wretch, he is below our reſentment."

Theſe words produced the deſired effect on the minds of my fellow adventurers, who were ſtung with ſhame and remorſe, but none of them more than Lieutenant N—: He bluſhed at his idle fears and his credulity, leaving the room abruptly, accompanied by his friends and the landlord.

Being now left alone with the necromancer, I flattered myſelf to ſucceed better than my companions, and to get informed of what I ſo eagerly wanted to know; but I was miſtaken, his ſtubborn reſerve baffled all my ſolicitations.

"Farewell, Lieutenant," ſaid he, as he was going to leave the room, "I did not know you at firſt, and I am rejoiced that you have eſcaped your doom: I do not deſerve your noble generous treatment: Farewell, and remember ſometimes Volkert the necromancer: If you could ſee my heart, you rather would pity than deſpiſe me; I may perhaps one time find an opportunity of

of being ſerviceable to you, and of proving my gratitude by deeds."

I went down ſtairs with him, having ſeen him to the door he ſqueezed my hand and hurried away. I left the fatal houſe in a ſtrange ſituation of mind, and it ſtruck one o'clock when I came home. I went to bed, but not to reſt, my fancy being haunted by gloomy ideas, which kept ſleep and repoſe at a diſtance. Early in the morning my fellow adventurers came to ſee me, requeſting me to unfold the myſteries of the preceding night.

"We know," began Lieutenant N—, their ſpokeſman, "we know that you are, or at leaſt have been, very intimate with the Auſtrian, and you will, of courſe, be able to inform us, how your friend came to be acquainted with the cheats of the necromancer. We have reaſon to think that he would have acted with more circumſpection, if he had known that the necromancer was no other perſon than Volkert, his former intimate favourite: We hope you will be ſo kind to clear the matter: The Auſtrian's firmneſs of mind, his ſolid character, and his unſhaken belief in the poſſibility of apparitions, give us ſtrong reaſons to think that he cannot have acted thus without mature deliberation."

Being but ill-diſpoſed to enter into a circumſtantial narrative, and not at all inclined to inform the intruding gentlemen of our adventures at the Haunted Caſtle, I called one of my corporals, who had been on the watch in the fatal inn the preceding night. "This man," ſaid I, "will tell you more of the matter than I know, having watched every motion of the Necromancer, and diſcovered all his ſecret machinations."

The old veteran was very willing to ſatisfy their curioſity, and began a proliх narration of every proceeding in the lower apartment of the inn. The inn-keeper was, as he related, deceived like ourſelves, but his ſervants had acted in concert with Volkert, and enabled him by their aſſiſtance, to impoſe upon us.

Not being diſpoſed to liſten to his tale, I did not mind what he related, but my viſitors, more attentive than myſelf, appeared at leaſt to be fully ſatisfied and left me, after a profuſion of thanks for having freed them of their doubts and errors.

The ſeparation from my venerable friend had ſpread a melancholy gloom over my mind, which nothing could diſpel: his converſations had been ſo inſtructing, his principles ſo noble, his heart ſo ſenſible and good, that I ſhould have been unworthy of his friendſhip if I had not ſeverely felt his loſs: wherever I went, the image of the darling of my heart was hovering before me, and I was haunted every where by the diſtreſſing painful thought that I ſhould ſee him no more. His wiſe counſels, his ſage inſtructions, ſtill vibrated in my ear, and nature had loſt all her charms, ſince I could no more admire the greatneſs of her creator, wandering by his ſide, and hear him enlarge on the praiſes of him who ſhowers down his bleſſings on man, and on the worm that is creeping beneath our feet; how my heart was thrilled with unutterable bliſs, when he was pointing out to me the wiſdom and power of God, who is as great in the meaneſt reptile, as in the ſtructure of the majeſtic king of day; how my boſom panted with rapture, when, in the evening of a toilſome day, I could reſt on his heart, and liſtening to the effuſions of his noble mind, could ſympathize with him in his virtuous feelings.

The third day after his departure, I could no longer ſtay in a place where every object reminded me of ſo many hours of bliſs, and of the man, whoſe friendſhip had made me ſo truly happy; I bade my ſervant pack my trunks, ordered my corporals to keep themſelves ready, and left Frankfort after a few days; however I cannot deny that I left with regret a town where I had found, and, alas! loſt ſo ſoon, ſo valuable a treaſure.

My journey afforded me but little amuſement, being not able to wean my gloomy mind from the painful recollection of the time paſt, the image of my friend ruſhing ever and anon on my ſoul, and I could not reſiſt the ar-

dent desire of being re-united to him: in vain did I consider the bad consequences a longer connexion with him perhaps would have produced; in vain did I struggle to convince myself, that the gloominess of his mind would have, sooner or later, infected the peace of my heart, and poisoned my tranquillity, though he had been ever so brave and good. I could not but be sensible how beneficial this sudden separation would prove to me, and that I certainly should have been infected with very dangerous opinions, if the Austrian's pride had not been wounded so deeply by the detection of Volkert's frauds, and if he had not been prompted thus to confess that he had been deceived.

The high opinion I entertained of his rectitude, the superiority of his understanding, and his infallibility, would, without doubt, have converted me entirely to his belief in supernatural apparitions, and that certain people had the power to effect phenomenons of that kind, a doctrine which exposes us to the artful wiles of every cunning cheat, darkens our understanding, stains our reason with superstition, and poisons our happiness: he was, nevertheless, still dear to my heart, and the idol of my soul, and even now I would willingly sacrifice any thing if I could be united again to that extraordinary man, who, by his reverend appearance, his exemplary manners, his equanimity, and his firmness of mind, won the hearts of the virtuous and the wicked without intending it.

But let us return to the continuation of my adventures.

I sat in the stage musing on what was past, revolving in my mind the strange events of the Haunted Castle, and the inn, and examining minutely all the particulars, but I grew not a bit wiser: that Volkert was an impostor could not be doubted, but how he had managed his artful cheats and what his views had been in deceiving us, I could not unravel in a satisfactory manner; I examined singly all his transactions I knew, pondered with the greatest accuracy what the Austrian had related of his earlier exploits, but I was not able to dispel the impenetrable darkness which I was bewildered in.

The final result of my meditations was, that every body, though ever so circumspect and wise, would like my worthy friend, have been deceived by his intricate machinations, and tempted to adopt the opinion that enlightened officer had once defended so stoutly.

I was almost angry with myself for having let slip the opportunity of forcing that dangerous man to a confession of his dark and diabolical transgressions. It it true, I myself knew him as an hardened impostor, but could he not drag into the gulph of perdition many of my fellow creatures, who, like myself, would fall an easy victim to his deceitful hypocrisy?

This thought overwhelmed me with a load of uneasiness, and I reproached myself severely for having imitated the over generous example of the Austrian, and suffered the accomplished villain to decamp, without punishment. I had, indeed, reason to apprehend that the magistrate of Frankfort would not have regarded much the information of a recruiting officer, against a citizen, and that the inn-keeper would have been induced, by fear or bribe, to contradict our denunciation; nevertheless, I should have had the satisfaction of having performed my duty, and cautioned the inhabitants of Frankfort against that dangerous villain.

Tormented with this and similar thoughts did I finish my first day's journey, struggling in vain to recover my wonted cheerfulness, my mind being then too much occupied by gloominess, and an entire stranger to joyful feelings. My travelling companions prefered sleep to an amusing conversation, and I wished ardently for my corporals to chat with them, and thus to chase away the cheerless thoughts crowding upon my mind; but I had most unfortunately ordered them, along with my servant, to meet me at N—, by a different route.

Not being able to get a wink of sleep all night long, I was haunted without rest, by the gloomy offsprings of my fancy,

ſancy, diſtreſſed by the appearing ſlowneſs of time, and entirely cut off from every comfort by the ſnoring diſpoſition of my fellow travellers, which made me reſolve to leave the ſtage next morning, and to continue my journey on horſeback. I left, therefore, my cheerleſs and ſullen companions, with the firſt dawn of day, bought a horſe in the firſt village where we ſtopped, and trotted briſkly onward

I was not in the leaſt acquainted with the roads in thoſe parts, a circumſtance which ought to have come ſooner in my mind: I was obliged to ride back ſeveral times, and when it began to grow dark, found myſelf bewildered in a dreary foreſt, without knowing which way to turn. My jaded horſe being hardly able to ſtir, I alighted, leading the poor beaſt by the bridle, in order to advance with more expedition,

It was now ſo dark that I could hardly diſtinguiſh the objects before my eyes, when a ſudden ruſtling in the thicket made me ſtart: I liſtened, but all was ſilent again, and I purſued my way without any apprehenſion, thinking it might have been a deer; but I was not gone far when I heard the ruſtling again much louder than at firſt, and cloſe by me: I now beheld, on a ſudden, a man with a ſack on his back, and a ſtaff in his hand, coming out of the thicket, within the ſhort diſtance of two or three paces. This unexpected ſight gladdened my heart, flattering me with the ſweet hope of getting a friendly conductor out of that dreary wilderneſs, who would direct my weary ſteps to a place of reſt.

"Whither art thou going, good friend?" exclaimed I.

"To the mill," anſwered he, groaning under his burthen.

"Is the mill far from hence?" ſaid I.

"No farther than half a league," he replied.

"May I find a ſhelter there for myſelf and horſe?"

"No," replied he.

"Why not?" aſked I.

"Becauſe," replied he, "the miller does not admit ſtrangers."

"I am ſorry for it; but is there no houſe hereabouts where one could get a night's lodging?"

"O yes," anſwered he, "not far from hence, if you turn to the right lives a wood-cutter, who lodges travellers."

"But do you think I ſhall be ſafe there?" aſked I.

"What do you mean by that?" ſaid he.

"Don't you know, good friend," replied I, "that this part of the country is the conſtant haunt of robbers?"

"Would to God I could ſtay this night with good Maſter Max, I would not be uneaſy on that ſcore; but I muſt go on, and alas my burthen is heavy."

"If my poor beaſt was not ſo jaded, and ſo much tired, I would be glad to lend it you," ſaid I.

"Thank you, Maſter," returned he, "I am uſed to hardſhips, and have laid in a good ſtock of patience."

Diſcourſing thus we went ſlowly on together, 'till we came to a foot-path, where the wanderer ſtopped to direct me to the wood-cutter's cottage: "you cannot miſs your way," ſaid he; "if you purſue this path you will ſoon ſee a light."

I heſitated a little while, whether I ſhould follow the advice of the honeſt man, or not, but the increaſing darkneſs, and a riſing tempeſt, which ſhook the oaks around, fixed ſoon my wavering reſolution, and I purſued the path, bidding the honeſt wanderer good night.

I ſoon found myſelf on an unbeaten foot-way, obſtructed by brambles and underwood; my poor horſe threatened every moment to ſink down, and I could not reſiſt the apprehenſion of having been ſent on a fool's errant by the unknown man, and miſled into an unfrequented loneſome part of the foreſt. This made me look about with more circumſpection, 'till I had aſcended a riſing ground with great difficulty, my horſe fell frequently on his knees, and it would have been impoſſible to proceed a mile farther; you may therefore eaſily think how rejoiced I was when the glimmering of a light apparently

apparently at a ſmall diſtance, bade me hope a ſpeedy end of my diſtreſs.

Quickening my ſteps I ſoon perceived a ſmall cottage, the owner of which made his appearance as ſoon as I had knocked at his humble door, hailed me with a hearty welcome, and bade me, with much good nature, enter his hoſpitable abode.

Not expecting much conveniency, I was ſtruck with wonder when he ſhewed me into a neat little room, not in the leaſt correſponding with the poor appearance of his hut: I had expected to be introduced to the reſidence of poverty, and found an habitation that bore evident marks of proſperity, and ſeemed rather to be the abode of a gentleman than that of a poor wood cutter.

Mr. Max, this he told me was his name. Mr. Max took no notice of my aſtoniſhment, but prepared, with much alacrity, to provide me and my weary horſe with food and drink.

While he was buſy to prove his hoſpitality I had full leiſure to ſatisfy my curioſity, and to take a view of the objects around me, aſſiſted by the faint glimmering of a lamp.

The firſt object that ſtruck my fancy was an enormous ſword, hanging by his bed-ſide, which, as I thought at firſt, was rather an improper furniture for a wood-cutter's dwelling; but I ſoon made myſelf eaſy when I recollected, that he, living in an unfrequented part of the foreſt, might want ſometimes an inſtrument of that kind to defend himſelf againſt unwelcome viſitors, but my apprehenſion returned when I beheld a brace of piſtols hanging on the wall, which I found were charged with balls.

I went farther in my ſearch, and ſaw a great number of guns, piſtols, and ſwords, in a receſs cloſe by the fire ſide; I was chilled with terror, and juſt as I had taken the lamp in my hand to have a cloſer view at this alarming furniture, Mr. Max entered the room, with a large plate of greens, a piece of ham, and a bottle of wine.

"Well exclaimed he merrily, as he entered the room, "there, I have brought you ſomething to ſilence your grumbling ſtomach with, ſit down, good ſir, and take up with my frugal fare."

Alas my appetite was gone, but he fetched knives and forks, and a large loaf of bread, and began to eat with great avidity, taking at firſt no notice of my backwardneſs to follow his example; perceiving at length that I did not eat, he exclaimed, "Well, Sir, why don't you eat, ? I think one muſt be hungry, if one has travelled far and miſſed one's way."

His joviality revived a little my ſpirits, but his country like ſimplicity, and his ſeeming honeſty appeared to me very little correſponding with the great number of fire arms and ſwords which I had ſeen, yet I joined him at laſt in eating and drinking.

When ſupper was over I could no longer ſuppreſs my curioſity, and aſked him why he kept ſo many guns and ſwords in his houſe.

"What," replied he rather angry, "what is this to you? I get ſometimes viſitors for whom I muſt keep them."

"But why," reſumed I, "ſo great a number as I have ſeen in the receſs by the fireſide?"

"Theſe are fine doings," ſaid he angrily, who bade you to ſearch my room? Is this becoming a gueſt?"

I aroſe and aſked him how much I had to pay for my ſupper? He fell a laughing, and exclaimed, with marks of aſtoniſhment,

"You don't intend to depart in this dark and tempeſtuous night? Don't you hear how the tempeſt roars, and how the rain beats againſt the windows? I hope you don't think you will be ſhot or ſtabbed becauſe there are ſo many fire arms and ſwords in that receſs? No, no, good friend, you need not be afraid, all theſe things are not mine, they belong to ſportſmen who have laid them by here, that they may have them when they are a hunting in this part of the foreſt; perhaps you may ſee them yourſelf to-morrow morning; the ſword by my bed-ſide I bought ſome years ago from an Auſtrian deſerter."

Though I was not inclined to ſtay for the ſportſmen, I did not know whither

whither I ſhould go with my jaded horſe in that dark tempeſtuous night, and dreaded to run the riſk of eſcaping from an imaginary danger, only to fly in the face of a real one, which, at laſt, determined me to ſtay. I begged Mr. Max to ſhew me the place where I was to ſleep, intending to charge my piſtols with balls before I ſhould go to bed in caſe of accident.

My hoſt opened a ſide door leading to a ſmall chamber, where a bed was.

"Here," ſaid he, "you may ſleep 'till it is broad day, and reſt your weary limbs at your eaſe; I keep this chamber on purpoſe for travellers; take this lamp, I will fetch it when you ſhall be aſleep."

So ſaying, he left me, ſhutting the door after him.

Taking a nearer view of my bed chamber, I obſerved that it had no windows, and, in order to be prepared for the worſt, I charged my piſtols, which I had put in my pockets before I had entered the cottage:—This done, I conſidered whether I ſhould go to bed, and thus deceive my hoſt, which, on mature deliberation, I thought would be the beſt.

With that intention I took my lamp to ſee whether the bed was faſtened, leſt I might ſink down with it into the cellar. Though this apprehenſion was groundleſs, I made another diſcovery which thrilled my ſoul with horror: perceiving traces of blood on the pillow, I was ſeized with a ſudden terror, my hands trembled violently, the lamp fell on the floor, and I was in the dark.

As ſoon as I had recovered a little from my fright, I ſearched for my piſtols, groping about a good while before I could find them in the dark. My fear abated a little when I found them at laſt, after a long and fruitleſs ſearch, and I ſat myſelf down on a little ſtool by the bed-ſide, liſtening whether any body was coming. All was quiet at firſt, but after a quarter of an hour I heard ſomebody entering the adjacent room, and approaching the door of my chamber, which was gently opened, and the voice of my hoſt called, "are you aſleep?" I uttered not a word, and after a ſhort pauſe the ſame voice reſounded once more, "have you extinguiſhed the the lamp?" I ſtill gave no anſwer and the hoſt retired.

All was huſhed again in profound ſilence, but it laſted not long, my ears being ſuddenly aſſailed by the ſound of many voices, the tinkling of ſpurs, and a humming noiſe, as if a number of people were diſcourſing; I could underſtand nothing, the diſcourſe being held in ſo low an accent, that I was unable to diſtinguiſh the ſound of their words. At once I ſaw, through the crevices in the door, ſomebody ſtriking a light, which gave me ſome comfort. The diſcourſe was ſtill carried on in that ſecret myſterious manner: At laſt it ſeemed as if the company were ſitting down, and I could now better diſtinguiſh the different ſounds. The voices of thoſe that ſpoke were rough, and the words ſeemed to belong to a foreign language.

I ſat near an hour on my ſtool, like a poor culprit who awaits his doom, but was determined to defend myſelf to the laſt drop of blood: I intended ſeveral times to ruſh into the room, and to force my eſcape through the company with cocked piſtols, but ſomething within my breaſt admoniſhed me to ſtay where I was, and patiently to wait 'till they ſhould think it proper to pay *me* a viſit.

My ſituation was exceeding painful, and at the leaſt noiſe which ſeemed to approach my chamber I ſtarted up, putting myſelf in a poſture of defence. My fears not having been realized as yet, my apprehenſions began to vaniſh a little, and I thought Mr. Max might be an honeſt man, and his company, the ſportſmen he had been ſpeaking of, although their language ſeemed to contradict that opinion: hope ſoothed my terrors for ſome time, 'till at length I recollected the traces of blood I had ſeen on the pillow, which recalled all my apprehenſions with redoubled anxiety.

Sleep, whom 'till now I had carefully kept at a diſtance, began, by degrees, to ſteal upon me, and ſhut at laſt with his leaden wand my heavy eyes: but I was ſcarce fallen aſleep, when one of my piſtols dropped on the

floor,

floor, and went off. I ſtarted up, ſeized by the chilly fangs of terror, and in the ſame moment the other piſtol ſlipped out of my hand. I had ſcarcely picked it up when the door ſuddenly flew open, and three fellows of a gigantic ſize entered my room with naked ſwords. Sleep, the report of my piſtol, and the ſudden appearance of thoſe terrible men, had ſtunned me ſo much, that I, without knowing what I was doing, diſcharged my piſtol, at which one of the villains dropped on the floor with a roaring yelp. A numerous crew, armed with guns, cutlaſſes, and daggers, ruſhed like lightning into my chamber, and, before I could unſheath my ſword, I felt myſelf in their clutches, bereft of all power of ſelf defence.

A tremendous voice roared like thunder from the adjoining room, "hither with the raſcal."

Before I could recover my recollection I felt myſelf dragged out of my chamber, and beheld in an inſtant a man of the moſt terrible forbidding aſpect, who, with a rough thundering voice, manacing looks, and ſparkling eyes, aſked me if I could not have patiently awaited my doom.

"Tie the daring wretch," added he in a rage, "and throw him into the cellar, until ſentence ſhall be pronounced againſt him." His commands were obeyed, and Mr. Max himſelf aſſiſted; I was ſeized with a deſpairing ſtupor, and uttered not a word; I was ſhut up in a damp cellar; how long I remained in my dungeon I cannot tell, having been in a ſituation which ſuſpended all my powers of reflection.

After a long interval of the moſt deſponding agony, I was at length dragged forth and brought before the tribunal of that terrible looking man. The villain whom I had wounded was ſtretched on the bed, his head tied up, and his aſſociates ſtanding round him, bemoaning his hapleſs fate, and amongſt them a venerable old man, whom I at firſt had not obſerved.

Now the grim judge began to ſpeak, and the whole aſſembly to dart furious and blood thirſty looks at me: the old man likewiſe turned his face towards me, and it cannot be expreſſed by words what my ſenſations were when I diſcerned the features of Volkert: A poor culprit cannot feel greater joy, when, under the hangman's mercileſs fangs, his guardian-angel appears to ſave him from his impending doom. I did indeed not know whether he could ſave me or not, however the ſweet ſoothing voice of hope ſilenced all my apprehenſions; I had ſaved him once from ignominy, and perhaps from death itſelf, he had promiſed me to prove his gratitude, how could I therefore doubt that he would ſave me from deſtruction. 'Volkert!' exclaimed I, in a ſupplicating accent, 'Volkert!' The terrible man ſtaggered back, ſtearing by turns at me and him,

'Volkert!' exclaimed I, again lifting up my fettered hands; he knew me, and without the leaſt delay took a knife out of his pocket, and cut aſunder the cords my hands had been tied with. The whole frightful aſſembly was fixed to the ground, ſeized with wonder and aſtoniſhment.

'Thou haſt ſaved me,' began my guardian angel now, in a ſolemn awful accent, thou haſt given me liberty, take back thy gift, and life into the bargain.'

'Friends,' ſaid he, addreſſing the gaping crew, 'Friends, he is the preſerver of my honour and my liberty, what may he expect?'

'Pardon, pardon,' was the unanimous cry, pardon, pardon, he ſhall live.'

'Bravo, my boys,' ſaid now their formidable Captain, who was ſitting in judgment upon me, 'bravo, my honeſt lads, you are noble fellows: farewell, Andrew,' added he, addreſſing his dying companion, 'Farewell, Andrew, thou art avenged, art doubly avenged by the generoſity of thy companions.

At the ſame inſtant the whole crew hurried out of the room, leaving me alone with Volkert. 'Farewell, Lieutenant,' ſaid he, ſhaking me by the hand, 'you have wiſely acted, in leaving Frankfort, like the Auſtrian, I ſhall never return to that town: if any ſimilar ſiniſter accident ſhould happen to you, you need but pronounce my name and you will be ſafe."

(To be continued.) The

The Adventures of the Baron de Lovzinſki.

(Concluded from page 410.)

WHAT a trying moment! Pulauſki alone prevented me from becoming the victim of deſpair: he forces me to ſurvive Lodoiſka! . . .

. . . . . .

Lovzinſki now endeavours to continue his narrative, but his tears prevent his utterance. He demands leave to retire for a moment, paſſes into a neighbouring apartment, and returns in a ſhort time after with a miniature in his hand.

Behold, ſays he, the portrait of my dear Dorliſka! behold how handſome ſhe was while an infant! In her features, as yet ſcarcely developed, I recogniſe thoſe of her mother.—Ah! if at length——

I now interrupt Lovzinſki:—What a beautiful face! exclaim I: ſhe greatly reſembles my handſome couſin!

Theſe are the rhapſodies of a lover, replies he; he ſees the object of his adoration every where!

Ah, my dear friend, if Dorliſka were reſtored to me! But after ten years of an uſeleſs ſearch, I can no longer hope to ſee her again.

With his eyes ſtill ſuffuſed with tears, which he ſtrives to retain, Lovzinſki reſumes the hiſtory of his misfortunes, in a voice overcome as it were with their exceſs:——

Pulauſki, whoſe courage never abandoned him, and whoſe ſtrength was by this time reſtored, obliges me to occupy myſelf jointly with him, in the buſineſs of procuring our ſubſiſtence.

By following along the ſnow the prints of my footſteps, we arrive at length at the place where I had left my waggon, which we immediately unload, and burn ſoon after, on purpoſe to withhold from our enemies, the moſt diſtant ſuſpicion of the place of our retreat.

By the aid of our horſes, for which we procure a paſſage, by making a circuitous journey, inſtead of attempting to bring them ſtrait to the place of our retreat, we were at length able to tranſport thoſe proviſions and moveables to our cavern, which it was ſo neceſſary for us to procure, and to huſband, if we reſolved to remain much longer in this ſolitude. We ſoon after killed our horſes which we were unable to ſupply with food. We lived upon their fleſh, which the rigour of the ſeaſon preſerved for a conſiderable time; it corrupted, however, at length; and our fire-arms being unable to procure us any other than a ſcanty ſupply of game, we were obliged to have recourſe to our proviſions; which at the end of three months were entirely conſumed.

Some gold, and the greater part of Lodoiſka's diamonds ſtill remained. Should I make a ſecond voyage to Pultava? Or ſhould we both run the hazard of ſuch an undertaking, and quit our retreat in company? We had already ſuffered ſo much and ſo cruelly in this foreſt, that we reſolved to embrace the latter reſolution.

We accordingly ſally forth; we paſs the Sem near Rylks; we purchaſe a boat there, and diſguiſing ourſelves in the dreſs of fiſhermen, we deſcend that river, and enter the Deſna.

Our boat was viſited at Czernicove: but miſery had ſo diſfigured Pulauſki, that it was impoſſible any longer to recognize him. We then enter the Dnieper; we croſs from Kioſ* to Krylow. There we were obliged to receive into our boat, and carry to the other ſide, ſeveral Ruſſian ſoldiers who were on their march to join a ſmall army employed againſt Pugatchew.

At Zaporiſkaia we heard of the capture of Bender and Oczakow, the conqueſt of the Crimea, the de-

NOTE.

* Kioſ, or Kiow, is a palatinate, in which is ſituated a town of the ſame name, which is reckoned the capital of the Ukraine. It is built on the banks of the river Nieper, or Dnieper as it is ſometimes called.

feat and ſubſequent death of the vizir Oglou.

Pulauſki, reduced to a ſtate of deſperation, was anxious to traverſe the vaſt deſarts that ſeparated him from Pugatchew, on purpoſe to join himſelf to that enemy of the Ruſſians; but the exceſs of our fatigues obliged us to remain at Zaporiſkaia.

The peace, which was ſoon after concluded between Ruſſia and the Porte, at length afforded us the means of entering Turkey.

On foot and ſtill diſguiſed, we croſſed the Boudziac, part of Moldavia and Wallachia; and after a thouſand unforeſeen and unexpected difficulties and fatigues, we at length arrive at Adrianople.

Having remained for ſome time at this place, on purpoſe to repair our exhauſted forces, we prepare to depart: but we are arreſted, and, being carried before the cadi, are accuſed of having ſold ſeveral diamonds in the courſe of our journey, which we had apparently ſtolen. The miſerable clothes with which we were covered, had given riſe to this ſuſpicion.

Pulauſki diſcovers himſelf to the muſſulman judge, and he ſends us immediately to Conſtantinople.

We are admitted ſhortly after to an audience of the grand ſignior. He orders apartments to be prepared for us, and aſſigns us a liberal penſion upon his treaſury.

I then write to my ſiſters and to Boleſlas: we learn by their anſwers, that all the property of Pulauſki had been confiſcated, that he was degraded from his rank, and condemned to loſe his head.

My father-in-law is in the utmoſt conſternation on receiving this intelligence: he is filled with indignation at being accuſed as a regicide: he writes home in his own juſtification.

Conſtantly animated, and devoured as it were, with the love of his country, continually influenced by the mortal hatred which he had ſworn againſt its enemies, he never ceaſed, during the four whole years that we remained in Turkey, to endeavour, by his intrigues, to oblige the Porte to declare war againſt Ruſſia.

In 1774, amidſt a tranſport of rage, he receives intelligence of the triple invaſion *, which bereaved the republic of one third of its poſſeſſions.

It was in the ſpring of 1776, that the inſurgents in America, fearful of the tyranny of an iſland which once boaſted of its own liberties, reſolved to redeem their violated rights by force of arms. My country hath loſt her freedom, ſays Pulauſki to me one day: but, ah, let us ſtill fight for that of a new people!

We paſs into Spain, we embark on board of a veſſel bound for the Havannah, from whence we repair to Philadelphia. The congreſs inſtantly preſents us with commiſſions, and employs us in the army of General Waſhington.

Pulauſki, conſumed with a black melancholy, expoſes his life like a man to whom life had become inſupportable; is always to be found at the moſt dangerous poſts, and, towards the end of the fourth campaign, is mortally wounded by my ſide. Being carried to his tent, I inſtantly repair thither to conſole him.

I find that my end approaches, ſays he, addreſſing himſelf to me. Ah! it is but too true, that I ſhall never ſee my native country again!

Cruel, fantaſtical deſtiny! Pulauſki falls a martyr to American liberty, and the Poles ſtill continue ſlaves!

. . . . . .

My friend, my death would be indeed horrible, if a ray of hope did not remain to cheer me! Ah! I hope I do not deceive myſelf——No, I am not miſtaken, adds he in a firmer accent.

NOTE.

* The diſmemberment of Poland, by the empreſs of Ruſſia, the emperor of Germany, and the king of Pruſſia. This event, which took place by the agreement of three royal robbers, is one of the moſt diſgraceful actions that ever ſtained the page of humanity.

A con-

A conſoling deity diſcloſes in my laſt thoughts a futurity, a happier futurity which approaches!

I behold one of the firſt nations in the world awakening from a long and deep ſlumber, and re-demanding of its proud oppreſſors its violated honours, and its ancient rights: its ſacred, impreſcriptible rights, the rights of humanity.

I behold in an immenſe capital, long diſhonoured by every ſpecies of ſervility, a crowd of ſoldiers diſcovering themſelves to be citizens, and millions of citizens becoming ſoldiers.

Beneath their redoubled blows, the Baſtille ſhall be overturned: the ſignal is already given from one extremity of the empire to another;—the reign of tyrants is no more!

A neighbouring people, ſometimes an enemy, but always generous, always worthy of deciding upon great actions, ſhall applaud thoſe unexpected efforts, crowned with ſuch a ſpeedy ſucceſs!

Ah, may a reciprocal eſteem commence and ſtrengthen between theſe two nations an unalterable friendſhip! May that horrible ſcience of trick, impoſture, and treaſon, which courts denominate *politics*, hold out no obſtacle to prevent this fraternal reunion!

Noble rivals in talents and philoſophy, Frenchmen! Engliſhmen! ſuſpend at length, and ſuſpend for ever, thoſe bloody diſcords, the fury of which has been but too often extended over the two hemiſpheres;—no longer decide between you the empire of the univerſe, but by force of your example and the aſcendancy of your genius. Inſtead of the cruel advantage of affrighting and ſubduing the nations around you, diſpute between yourſelves the more ſolid glory of enlightening their ignorance, and breaking their chains.

Approach, adds Pulauſki; behold at a little diſtance from, and in the midſt of the carnage that ſurrounds us, among ſuch a crowd of famous warriors, a warrior celebrated even in the midſt of them, by his maſculine courage, his early talents, and his virtues truly republican. He is the heir of a name long illuſtrious; but he had no occaſion for the glory of his anceſtors to render himſelf celebrated.

It is young Fayette*, already an honour to France, and a ſcourge to tyrants: but he has ſcarce begun his immortal labours!

Envy his fate, Lovzinſki: endeavour to imitate his virtues, and follow as near as poſſible the ſteps of ſo great a man. He, the worthy pupil of a Waſhington, ſhall ſoon be the Waſhington of his own country. It is almoſt at the ſame time, my friend, it is at that memorable epoch of the regeneration of nations, that the eternal juſtice ſhall alſo preſent to our fellow-citizens the days of vengeance and of liberty.

Then, Lovzinſki, in whatever place thou mayeſt be, let thy hate rekindle! Again combat glorioufly on the ſide of Poland.

Let the remembrance of our injuries and of our ſucceſſes call forth thy courage! May thy ſword, ſo many times empurpled with the blood of our enemies, be ſtill turned againſt thoſe oppreſſors. May they tremble while thinking on thy exploits! May they tremble in recalling the name of Pulauſki!

They have raviſhed from us our property; they have aſſaſſinated thy wife; they have robbed thee of thy daughter; they have diſhonoured my memory!

The barbarians! they have diſmembered our provinces! Lovzinſki theſe are injuries which you ought never to forget.

When our perſecutors are thoſe alſo of our country, vengeance becomes at once ſacred and indiſpenſable.

NOTE.

* See the character, given of him, in *General Waſhington's letters*, lately publiſhed.

You owe to the Ruſſians an eternal hatred ! You owe to Poland the laſt drop of your blood !

Saying this, he expires.

Death, in ſnatching him from me, bereaved me of my laſt conſolation.

My friend, I fought for the united States of America, until the happy peace which enſured their independence. M. de C——, who had ſerved along with me, and who was attached to the corps commanded by the marquis de la Fayette—M. de C—— gave me a letter of recommendation to the Baron de Faublas. Your father took ſuch a lively intereſt in my fate, that in a very ſhort time we were connected together by the bonds of the ſtricteſt friendſhip.

I only quitted the province in which he reſided, on purpoſe to come and live in Paris, where I knew that he would not be long in following me.

In the mean time, my ſiſters have collected the ſmall remainder of a fortune, formerly immenſe. Inſtructed of my arrival here, and of the name which I have aſſumed, they have informed me, that they intend to repair to this capital, on purpoſe to conſole the unfortunate Duportail with their preſence.

Baſem ; or, the Blackſmith. An Oriental Apologue. By William Beloe, F. S. A. Tranſlator of Herodotus, &c. &c.

HAROON al Raſhed one night experienced an unuſual reſtleſsneſs, and found no diſpoſition to ſleep : he ſent for his vizir Giafar, who, preſenting himſelf with the uſual proſtrations, wiſhed his maſter, a long life, and a happy reign ; " father of the faithful," ſaid the miniſter, " what are my ſovereign's commands, at this late hour of the night !" " I have experienced," returned the Khalif, " ſo diſtreſſing an inquietude, that I have never once been able to cloſe my eye-lids." " Let us then," replied the viſir, " repair to my prince's favorite garden of the Tartars; there we may gaze upon the trees and flowers, liſten to the warbling of the birds, and inhale the fragrance of the violets." " No," ſaid the the Khalif, " that propoſal does not pleaſe me." " Perhaps, Sir," rejoined the viſir, " your majeſty may pleaſe to go to one of your palaces in the ſuburbs ; there we may entertain ourſelves with the pictures and repreſentations of times paſt." " Neither," ſaid the Khalif, " is this agreeable to me." " Suppoſe, ſir," replied the other, " we go to your Majeſty's muſeum of natural curioſities ; the contents of that may probably relieve you." " No, anſwered the Khalif, " neither will that ſatisfy me." " Well, ſir, anſwered the viſir, " ſuppoſe we perambulate the bazars, the great ſtreets, and the lanes of Bagdat ; we may probably there meet with ſome opportunity of diverting your melancholy." " I like that idea very much," ſaid the Khalif, ſtarting up, " let us go." They immediately diſguiſed themſelves in the habits of merchants, the viſir having firſt gone for the black ſlave Meſrour, ſword-bearer and executioner. When he was come, and diſguiſed, they departed together through a private door of the ſeraglio, and proceeded to ramble through the ſtreets of Bagdat.

They at length arrived at the corner of one of the moſt private ſtreets. Here the Khalif ſtopped, for the voice of a man ſinging vibrated in his ear. Looking about him he diſcerned the reflection of light, from an upper chamber, which ſeemed to be very much illuminated. They approached the light together, and eaſily perceived, on the oppoſite wall, the ſhadow of a perſon, who appeared to have a glaſs in his hand; they ſtopped, and heard a man ſinging very jovially ; the Khalif, on this, turned to his viſir, " Certain I am," ſaid he, " that nothing will this night conquer my inquietude, but the opportunity of having ſome converſation with this fellow who is drinking ; knock inſtantly at the door," ſaid he to the ſlave Meſrour ; Meſrour accordingly approached, and gave a gentle knock. The man in the upper chamber heard the noiſe, and approaching the balcony ; " What raſcal," ſaid he, is knocking

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ing at my door, at this unſeaſonable hour?" "Sir," ſaid Giafar, looking up, and in a tone of great civility, "we are ſtrangers in this great city; night has overtaken us; and having loſt our way, we are fearful of falling into the hands of the patrole, from whom, if they meet with us, we ſhall certainly experience very harſh treatment. We beſeech you, therefore, in the name of Alla, to open your door, and admit us into your apartment; Alla will certainly reward your humanity." "Not I, indeed," ſaid he, "you are a parcel of impudent vagrants. I have no doubt, all you want is to get up into my room, where, as ſoon as you come, you think to gormandize on my food, and devour all my wine; go about your buſineſs." At this, Haroon al Raſheed laughed very heartily; "Indeed, ſir," ſaid he, "we are only merchants." "Tell me," ſaid the other, "have you ſupped, or have you not?" "Thanks and praiſe be to Alla," returned the Khalif mildly, "we have ſupped long ſince, and heartily." "If that be the caſe," ſaid the man, "you may come up; but mind it muſt be on theſe conditions; whatever you may ſee me do, you muſt not preſume to open your lips, no, not if what you hear diſpleaſes you ever ſo much." "We promiſe you, ſir," replied they, "that we will ſit in your apartment deaf and mute." On this the man came down, and opened the door. The Khalif, and his attendants, followed him up to his room.

On their entrance, they perceived a table ſet out, on which was a pitcher of wine, almoſt full, ſeveral kinds of fruit, roaſt meats, preſerves, and confectionaries. The man, without any ceremony, ſat down, and immediately toſſed off a bumper; "Go into that corner," ſaid he to the ſtrangers, "and ſit quietly down;" they complied in ſilence. "Where do you fellows come from?" ſaid he, "and where are you going?" "Sir," ſaid the viſir in a humble voice, "we are merchants of Mouſel, and were this day invited to an entertainment, with ſome merchants of Bagdat; having feaſted with our friends, and drank heartily, we left our hoſts, juſt as the darkneſs of the night began; we were unable to find our way to the khan where we lodge, and without any intention found ourſelves accidentally in this ſtreet; here we obſerved the reflection of the light from the balcony, and hearing your voice, we ſaid to one another, let us intreat the hoſpitality of this houſe for one night, and in the morning we will depart in the peace of God." "By heavens," ſaid the fellow, "I don't believe a word you ſay; you are no merchants; you are ſpies or thieves, who go to honeſt people's houſes, and endeavour to get admiſſion at unſeaſonable hours. Here you barrel belly, you dunghill of offals," ſaid he, addreſſing himſelf to the viſir, "you with whiſkers like a bear, hang me if ever I ſaw a raſcal with ſo villainous a countenance. You, too, Mr. Blackface," ſaid he to Meſour, "you gaunt belly, what do you mean by caſting ſuch a hawk's eye upon my wine and proviſions? By heavens! if any one among you ſhall but dare to ſtretch out a finger to touch a bit, I'll break all your bones, and ſend you to the devil;" ſaying this, he haſtily roſe, and going to one corner of the room, took an immenſe cudgel, of a yard and a half long, and putting it under his arm, ſat haſtily down again.

"Pray," ſaid the Khalif, in a whiſper to his viſir, "contrive by ſome means or other to learn this man's name and occupation." "In the name of God, ſir," ſaid the viſir, in a fright, let us have nothing to do with this raſcal, he is evidently drunk, and ſhould he knock us on the head with that cudgel, we ſhall be diſpatched without a ſoul's knowing any thing of the matter." "Be not afraid man," ſaid the Khalif, "I inſiſt upon your enquiring his name and profeſſion." "I entreat you, ſir, to excuſe me," replied the viſir, "let us aſk him no queſtions." "I will be obeyed," ſaid the Khalif; I inſiſt upon your aſking his name, and for what reaſon it is that he thus paſſes the night." Whilſt they were converſing, Baſem kept drinking and growing ſomewhat more good humoured over his cups, "What," ſaid

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he in a milder tone, "are you fellows prating about?" When Giafar ſaw that he ſpoke with more civility, he thought that he might now venture to addreſs him. "We were talking," ſaid he, "my good brother of your great kindneſs, in admitting us into your apartment; I entreat you, therefore, in the name of hoſpitality, to tell us to whom we are ſo greatly obliged. What is your name, what your occupation, and how do you ſupport yourſelf?" "Pray, Mr. Impudence," returned Baſem, "did not I tell you not to notice any thing, to aſk no queſtions? Get up, go about your buſineſs, and may the devil, ſay I, go with you.—You beſeech me in the name of hoſpitality! Pray when did this hoſpitality commence betwixt you and me? Friendſhip like ours, to be ſure, muſt be of very long ſtanding, indeed." "I pray," replied the viſir, "that Alla may increaſe our friendſhip; we have now been ſitting a conſiderable time in your apartment, and you have treated us with kindneſs; we came to your houſe, and you gave us refuge; the only thing which is now neceſſary to render our obligation complete, will be, to tell us your name, your occupation, and what motive you have for thus ſpending your time: this will, indeed, render your kindneſs complete." "Well," replied Baſem, "if I ſhall then condeſcend to acquaint you with my ſecret, and inform you of the hiſtory of my life, let no man, if he would eſcape inſtant death, preſume to contradict or interrupt me." "O we agree to that," replied they without heſitation.

"Know then," returned the other, with an aſſumed dignity of countenance "my name is Baſem, my trade a blackſmith. I delight in ſports and paſtimes. I am a ſtout wreſtler, my body is large and robuſt, and my truſt in God ſecures to me a neceſſary proviſion of wine and victuals; the man who provokes me to give him a box on the ear, will retain the ſound of it for a twelvemonth." "May Alla," ſaid they (apart) "preſerve us from your rage." "What," ſaid Baſem, "does any one of you think of contradicting me? By Alla, if any one does ſo, I will drive him to the devil." "Heaven defend us from ſuch a fellow," ſaid the Khalif (to himſelf.) "My gueſts," continued Baſem, firſt toſſing off a bumper, "every day I work as a blackſmith, and do not fail before afternoon prayer to gain five drachms, then I proceed to the bazar, there with one drachm I purchaſe fleſh, another drachm goes in wine, another is ſpent in candles, another in nuts, cakes, and and fruit, and with the laſt I purchaſe oil for my lamps, with two loaves of bread, and I always take care, that for the next day not a ſingle aſpre remains; thus, day after day, my hours are ſpent invariably the ſame; in the evening I come home to my apartments, and, as you ſee, put every thing in order; I light up my candles, I trim my lamps, eat a little roaſt meat, then I ſet down my leathern pitcher and my glaſs and never have any companion whatever.—Gentlemen, my ſervice to you—thus with eating a little, and drinking a little, I manage to get through the night; thus paſſes my life; in the morning I go to work, and day ſucceeds day in the manner I have deſcribed to you; now you Mr. Merchants or ſpies, or whatever you may be, you have the whole of my hiſtory."

The Raſheed and Giafar could not help admiring Baſem's account of himſelf: in truth, ſaid they, it muſt be allowed that you are a man of a reſolute mind, and ſtrange in your courſe of life, but in thus ſeparating yourſelf from ſociety, you are exempt from many inconveniencies. "Ay," ſaid Baſem, "I have lived thus for the ſpace of twenty-one years; every night my apartment has been lighted up, and furniſhed as you ſee, and never once have I been moleſted or interrupted." "But, my friend," ſaid the viſir, "ſuppoſe the Khalif ſhould to-morrow put a ſtop to the trade of a blackſmith and paſs a decree, that any one who ſhould open his ſhop, and work in this occupation before the expiration of three days, ſhould certainly be hanged; in that caſe, what would you do? Could you then light up your apartment, and enjoy your dried fruit, and your delicate wine?" "May God," ſaid Baſem, "never rejoice your hearts with

glad tidings. By Alla, nothing comes of you but what is bad. It is only a moment ago that I warned you not to diſturb me with ſuppoſes, and ill omens. Twenty years have I lived ſecure from ſuperfluity and want, till this night, that you come to vex me, and confuſe my mind with unpleaſant ſuggeſtions. But I conjure you, in the name of God, to get up and leave me. How could I be ſuch a fool as to give you admiſſion into my houſe, and expoſe the ſecret of my life?"

'My good friend Baſem,' ſaid the viſir, 'we are but jeſting with you; you tell us, that for theſe twenty years you have gone on thus without interruption; no ſuch order from the Khalif ever did paſs; believe me, we would not for the world give you a moment's uneaſineſs.' (During this time Baſem kept drinking, and became more and more intoxicated.) 'But yet, ſuppoſe it ſhould happen, what could you poſſibly do, as you never leave a drachm for the next day?'

On this, Baſem became quite exaſperated. 'What, you ſcoundrel, dare you to repeat your words and bad omens? by Alla, you are black unlucky raſcals, and ſhould the Khalif to-morrow do as you ſay, by the protection of Huſſeyn, the world ſhall not deliver you from my hands; I would ſearch for you through every corner of Bagdat, and would infallibly murder every one of you.' On this, the Khalif was obliged to ſtop his mouth with his robe, to prevent his laughing aloud; they then took their leave. 'If I do not, ſaid the Khalif as he went along 'find out to morrow ſome means of being even with my friend the blackſmith, I ſhall be ſurpriſed indeed.'

Morning approached, and the Khalif and his ſervants again entered the ſecret gate of the ſeraglio. Al Raſheed retired to his couch. After a ſhort ſleep, day broke upon him. He aroſe, performed his morning prayers, and proceeded to the chamber of audience; the emeers, viſirs, officers, and grandees ſurrounded the prince; but the Khalif's whole imagination was occupied by the adventures of the preceeding night. Calling therefore for the viſir Giafar, 'Send,' ſaid he, 'to the governor of the city, and let it be proclaimed through the ſtreets of Bagdat, that no blackſmith ſhall open his doors, or labour in his occupation for three days, on pain of death.' The name of the governor was Khaled eben Jaled, who took care that the royal proclamation ſhould be publiſhed with the greateſt pomp: ſix heralds, ſplendidly attended, made known through the different quarters of Bagdat the will of the ſovereign; the people wandered, and obeyed. The maſter of Baſem came, as uſual, to his ſhop, early in the morning, and with ſome of his ſervants was preparing to open it, when they heard the governor and his retinue proclaim the edict of the Khalif, that whatever blackſmith ſhould open his ſhop, or labour at his trade, before the expiration of three days, ſhould be hanged before the door of his houſe. The maſter of Baſem ſaid to one of his men, 'there, go home, take the keys, and come again on the fourth day.'

(To be continued.)

A genuine Account of the Sufferings of the Officers and Soldiers, who were Shipwrecked on the Coaſt of Nova Scotia, near Cape Sable, on their Voyage from New-York for St. John's in the Bay of Fundy, at the Cloſe of the American War in 1783, *(never before publiſhed) written by the Commanding Officer on Board, now in Dublin.*

(Continued from page 437.*)*

LETTER IV.

Incerti quo fata ferant—ubi ſiſtere detur,
Cacis erramus in undis.

VIRGIL EN.

I PROCEED now to inform you more immediately of the manner and means of our eſcape—fortunately the timbers and planks of the decks were torn from the body of the wreck, and floated in large compact pieces—the main deck floated in two diviſions, the fore

ſore deck kept alſo together—the quarter deck gave way the laſt. In the moment of arduous trial I had taken poſt on the after part of the quarter deck, ſome time before it gave way; and as that part of the veſſel was turned gradually over by the force of the ſeas, I had mounted on the ſide and there waited my fate. I watched the approach of every tremendous wave, and clung faſt to the mizen chains, till it paſſed over me—then raiſed and ſhook myſelf; to look around for the next—the wind was ſtill high, the ſky gloomy and threatening—at laſt a prodigious heavy ſea fell on board, and tore every thing before it—ſtove in the ribs and timbers beneath, and plunged me headlong into the deep. I had fixed my eye on the rudder; but as ſoon as I had roſe to the ſurface, I ſaw a ſerjeant of ours had already got on it—he floated away—but, poor fellow, has never ſince been heard of. I then ſcrambled on a part of the quarter deck about five planks in width, but torn in various lengths; our number was ſoon increaſed, to twenty five—among them two women and three children—we were ſtowed as cloſe as poſſible; and in ſpite of every endeavour during the firſt three hours we were waſhed off every three minutes, had to ſtruggle with the billows and broken timbers to get on again, as we had not even a rope to hold by, it being all a ſmooth ſurface.

We ſoon loſt ſight of the other raſts, conſiſting of the main decks, forecaſtle and other pieces, which were all crouded, and driven to and fro, the ſport of winds and waves. I will not attempt to deſcribe the afflicting groans and heart rending cries of the helpleſs females worn out by fatigue, bruiſed and battered by falling timbers, and trembling with agony for their little ones—the ſcene was dreadful, the ſituation moſt horrible—it was too ſevere a conflict for the poor women and children who were on the raſt with me—they were ſoon overwhelmed, and in deſpite of the little aid we tried to give them, they in a few hours periſhed—many of the men weak and enfeebled, were waſhed away and drowned—they were ſeized firſt with a ſtupor and drowſineſs, and died in convulſive ſpaſms.—I myſelf by being plunged ſo often into the ſea found my ſtrength giving way; and chilled with cold, had ſcarce power at one time to get on the raft, till our ſurgeon kindly, on my calling faintly to him, ſtretched out his hand to aſſiſt me—and what was moſt diſtreſſing the next wave ſeparated us entirely, nor did I ſee him after, till we met at St. John's; his mode of eſcape I will acquaint you with in due time.

I was now ſo debilitated that I almoſt gave way to deſpondency, and began to be indifferent about what might befal us, as our fate ſeemed approaching faſt, and I was expoſed to be overwhelmed by every wave, having nothing to hold by, to reſiſt the waves—when luckily I obſerved the hole, made in the deck for the pipe of the ſtove to be conveyed through. I inſtantly thruſt my arm down to the elbow in it, to keep me ſteady; and this ſituation, however painful, ſaved me from many dippings and gave me new courage—in about ſix hours our numbers were reduced to ten—in proportion to our decreaſe of numbers, the raft roſe higher to the ſurface; the winds and ſea began to abate of their fury; and though deſtitute of food, without even a drop of water to put to our lips we felt ſomething like a ray of hope—as we ſeemed to float towards the ſhore, we began to chear each other with the hope of reaching it, or of ſeeing boats coming off to us.

The flattering idea of nearing the land encouraged us to encounter the danger, and leſſened the acute anguiſh of our ſufferings, we paſſed a few hours in this ſoothing hope: but alas dark, dreary night was approaching, and we began to obſerve with ſilent horror that a tide of ebb was ſweeping us away from the wiſhed for land, and carrying us out to ſea. Every circumſtance was diſpiriting the proſpect moſt alarming—while we ſeemed to advance however little, towards the ſhore, we felt a hope of a termination to our miſeries—but to encounter the horrors of a long night—oh! 'twas dreadful!——at laſt

laſt, I broke an awful ſilence; "what," ſaid I, "my dear friends is to be done?" certainly not to ſit down and die—by exertion of our little ſtrength the pieces of broken planks may be employed as paddles or oars, to ſtruggle through the night againſt the force of the current, and prevent our being carried to ſea," this plan was inſtantly embraced; and we ſet to paddling by alternate ſp ells, ſteering by the ſtars which now and then faintly broke through the clouds—but a long tedious dreadful night it proved. When day at length appeared, we ſaw the land, but at a greater diſtance than before—however we found the benefit of a little warmth from the exerciſe of the paddle, and the ſtupor and drowſineſs which generally attends, and if indulged, proves fatal in ſuch ſituations, was prevented. I felt myſelf often through the night inclined and yielding to what I imagined a ſweet ſlumber; but the faithful attention of one of my comrades reſcued me from the danger, by rouſing me to the duty of the paddle.

Here give me leave to inform you of a circumſtance, to which, under Heaven, I owe my preſervation through theſe dreary, unpromiſing ſcenes—We had a large ſtout dog on board the ſhip, of the pointer breed, this dog, when we were all ſet afloat, got upon the raſt with us, and though we endeavoured, crouded, diſtreſt, forlorn as we were, to get rid of our gueſt by puſhing him off, his ſtrength ſtill enabled him to get on again, and as often as the ſeas waſhed all off, the dog was the firſt on, and took his ſtation in the centre. Encumbered by his weight, and by the ſpace he occupied, the men beat him over the head and ſides, but he remained immoveable; till at length pity for the animal induced me to beg they would ſuffer him to remain; as, if thrown off at one moment, he would be on again in ſpite of us, and throw us into confuſion by his ſtruggles, he was therefore ſuffered to remain—at night when I felt the heavineſs and drowſy ſtupor ſtealing on me from the extreme fatigue and cold, ſurely heaven inſpired the thought to preſs the dog cloſe to my breaſt, apply my mouth to his back to breathe on, and to claſp my hands round his flanks, thus partaking of the animal heat from his body and reſtoring the vital part almoſt extinct within me. This method I purſued as often as I was relieved from the paddle through the night and the whole of next day; and to that poor animal I am confident I owe that degree of ſtrength, which enabled me to hold out to the time of our deliverance. This anecdote I relate as an additional inſtance of the attachment and faithful ſervices of dogs to the human race.

By this time, the weather though not boiſterous, was ſtill cold and wet; we had not enjoyed a ray of ſunſhine through the whole of our ſufferings: on one ſide we were whirled towards the vaſt ocean; on the other we ſaw a body of land, which from the wild, rude rocky appearance we now judged to be uninhabited—Six only of our number ſurvived—with thoſe few, the powers of nature were ſinking under the long continued preſſure of diſtreſs, our mutual expreſſions of condolence and hope had ceaſed—each ſeemed engaged in ſilent contemplation of the awful moment of expected diſſolution—our eyes and truſt were directed to Heaven—two of the ſix, a ſerjeant and myſelf began to feel ſtrong ſymptoms of ſtupefaction, the forerunner of death. I began to totter, and found my knees and legs grow rigid and inſenſible—I begged indulgence of a brother-officer (Captain Sterling) to lean on his ſhoulder for ſupport—my throat and tongue were dry and parched—my voice faultered, and I waited with a calm reſignation for death which ſeemed to have faſtened upon me—the night was again coming on, when one of the men who was looking towards the ſea called out—"a ſail, a ſail."—'Twas a ſalutation, my dear friend, in its effects at the moment undeſcribable—'twas too much for me—for in turning round with the reſt by a ſudden impulſe, to look towards the deſired object, my foot ſtumbled and I was on the point of going overboard, when one of the men ſeized me by the arm and prevented me from tumbling into the ſea:

but I received in the fall againſt the ragged end of the timbers of the raft which projected, a violent contuſion in my ſides, the dire effects of which, to my health I feel almoſt to this day.

"Alas! I fear 'tis not a ſail, ſaid one of the party, "it appears like a white rock in the Sea."—Opinions were different even in our little community—however the idea of a ſail took poſſeſſion of our minds, and our eyes were all turned towards it: after a while the object manifeſtly enlarged to our view—"it is a ſail," we exclaimed one and all," and heaven is ſtill merciful to us."

On nearer approach there appeared to be three ſmall veſſels coming into the bay before the wind—though cheared by this unexpected ſight, yet a thouſand new fears alarmed us, leſt they ſhould paſs along without ſeeing us; we were low on the water, and unable to make any ſignal of diſtreſs, except by hanging out a handkerchief on the end of a paddle. The day was far ſpent—this circumſtance gave a check to our hopes. However they continued to approach nearer—they ſaw our little ſignal—they ſaw our diſtreſs—they moſt humanely made ſigns that they ſaw and would relieve us—It is impoſſible to conceive what we felt at that moment from the ſudden change of fortune, from the rapid tranſition, an eſcape from the horrors of impending death to joyful proſpects of ſafety and comfort!

It was ſunſet when they hove to, and with the celerity of active ſeamen, ever ready to relieve the diſtreſſed, they put out their little boats or punts, and took us on board. We imagined we were the only ſix, who had eſcaped the general wreck, when we found on enquiry they had ſeen nothing of rafts or wreck—but how great was our exultation to hear them cry out in a few minutes from one of the veſſels at a diſtance from us—"behold! one, two, three rafts in view, and full of people."

In a very ſhort time they were all taken up and diſtributed aboard the different veſſels to the number of *ſixty eight*, and among them ſix women and five children. Gracious Providence! how wonderful are thy diſpenſations, how unerring and ſafe are the ways of thy goodneſs!

I will not attempt to deſcribe the mutual and heart-felt congratulations of the poor people on ſeeing each other—their ſufferings ſeemed forgotten in the pleaſure of meeting—their joy flowed in a thouſand queſtions relative to the late diſaſter, and were only leſſened by a deep concern on hearing from each other the number and names of thoſe who periſhed in the arduous ſtruggle. Weak and overwhelmed, I was immediately put into a birth in a ſnug little cabin—oh! it was to me a palace; the heat of a good fire gave me new life, and a ſmall glaſs of rum and water, with a mouthful of bread, was my firſt refreſhment for forty eight hours—but the happy opportunity of lying down to a little reſt, and ſcreened from the inclement ſkies, was the firſt of luxuries to me. My mind was quick relieved from all the agitations, the wildneſs of deſpair—But in proportion as the mind relaxed from its terrors, the anguiſh and pain of body, ariſing from the wounds and bruiſes received in the late ſtruggle for life, when contending with broken timbers, ragged planks, cheſts, ſpars, &c. came on with redoubled violence; and though I felt comparatively nothing of all this, while on the raft (ſo ſtrongly was the mind engaged by the impending dangers) yet in an hour after getting into a birth, I could not move a limb without moſt excruciating pain—the upper joint of one of my fingers was torn and mangled in a dreadful manner, and gave me the greateſt torture for a month afterwards.

How ſhall I here deſcribe the lamentable fate of an individual who made his appearance on a raft, alone, at ſome diſtance from us, juſt as the ſail was hoiſted to proceed up the bay—'twas then nearly dark, we could diſtinguiſh an object—but could not know the perſon—the unhappy man called out earneſtly for relief—but dreadful to relate—it was too dangerous to attempt going after him: the ſailors were afraid of loſing their boats and their lives too, as he was unfortunately entangled

entangled in an eddy or kind of whirlpool formed by ſunken rocks.—I ſhall never forget his piercing cries, his inceſſant calls for help which the darkneſs prevented our being able to give—the miſerable victim was left to deſpair and death. Oh! may my eyes never behold, or my ears hear of ſo diſtreſſing a ſcene!

I have thus led you on to the happy moment of our being taken up, and by the means of men againſt whom we had been lately in arms, they belonged to Boſton; their ſhallops were laden with fiſh taken on the adjacent banks of Nova Scotia: they were on their return homewards with their little cargoes, but the bad appearance of the equinoxial weather induced them to run into that bay to ſeek a harbour againſt the threatening ſtorm. No thing could exceed their friendly, courteous behavious to us—they endeavoured to conſult our eaſe and comfort in every inſtance, and to alleviate the memory of our misfortunes by the moſt endearing attentions.

The men were ſupplied with meſſes of *chouder*—a well known, favourite diſh among fiſher-men—made up of cod-fiſh ſtewed with ſpices, and wine by thoſe who can afford it—a little remnant of tea was boiled in a kettle for the ſupply of the women—though weak, fatigued and enfeebled as I lay, I was rejoiced to hear the detail of their ſeveral ſufferings, while floating on the ſea, after ſeparating from the body of the wreck, for we had on board our ſloop men from the different rafts.—Nor were they wanting in offices of kindneſs to me. I had my feet, legs, and arms fomented with warm ſpirits, and wrapt in flannel—for during the long tremendous conflict, I had neither ſhoes nor hat on, and my other cloathing was rather thin for the ſeaſon: and I had not the thought to get on warm cloathing before the veſſel filled.

And here I conclude this letter—my next will give you ſome intereſting details—till then, adieu.

Return of the Men, &c. ſaved of the Regt. of Maryland Loyaliſts:—2 captains, 1 lieut. 1 enſign, 1 ſurg. 5 ſerjeants, 5 corporals, 2 drummers, 21 privates, 4 women, 1 child. Total 43.

Ludlow's New York Regiment:—1 lieut. 4 ſerjeants, 2 corporals, 12 privates, 2 women, 4 children. Total 25.

Total ſaved:—2 captains, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 ſurgeon, 9 ſerjeants, 7 corporals, 2 drummers, 33 privates, 6 women, 5 children. Total 68.

Periſhed by Shipwreck:—1 captain, 2 lieuts. 2 enſigns, 1 ſurgeon, 8 ſerjs. 6 corporals, 2 drummers, 53 privates, 15 women, 13 children, 10 ſervants. Total 113.

(To be continued.)

Relation of Imagination, and of Taſte, to Genius; with the inconveniencies reſulting from an ill-regulated Imagination. (By Dugald Stewart, F. R. S. Profeſſor of Moral Philoſophy in the Univerſity of Edinburgh.)

A PERSON accuſtomed to analiſe and combine his conceptions, may acquire an idea of beauties ſuperior to any which he has realiſed; and it may be eaſily inferred, that a habit of forming ſuch intellectual combinations, and of remarking their effects on our minds, muſt contribute to refine and to exalt the taſte, to a degree which it never can attain in thoſe men, who ſtudy to improve it by the obſervation and compariſon of external objects only.

A cultivated taſte, combined with a creative imagination, conſtitutes genius in the fine arts. Without taſte, imagination could produce only a random analyſis and combination of our conceptions; and without imagination, taſte would be deſtitute of the faculty of invention. Theſe two ingredients of genius may be mixed together in all poſſible proportions; and where either is poſſeſſed in a degree remarkably exceeding what falls to the ordinary ſhare of mankind, it may compenſate in ſome meaſure for a deficiency in the other. An uncommonly correct taſte, with little imagination, if it does not produce works which excite admiration, produces at leaſt nothing which can offend. An uncommon fertility of imagination, even when it offends, excites our wonder by its creative power; and ſhews what it could have performed, had

its exertions been guided by a more perfect model.

In the infancy of the arts, an union in theſe two powers in the ſame mind is neceſſary for the production of every work of genius. Taſte, without imagination, is, in ſuch a ſituation, impoſſible; for, as there are no monuments of ancient genius on which it can be formed, it muſt be the reſult of experiments, which nothing but the imagination of every individual can enable him to make. Such a taſte muſt neceſſarily be imperfect, in conſequence of the limited experience of which it is the reſult; but, without imagination, it could not have been acquired even in this perfect degree.

In the progreſs of the arts the caſe comes to be altered. The productions of genius accumulate to ſuch an extent, that taſte may be formed by a careful ſtudy of the works of others; and, as formerly imagination had ſerved as a neceſſary foundation for taſte, ſo taſte now begins to invade the province of imagination. The combinations which the latter faculty has been employed in making, during a long ſucceſſion of ages, approach to infinity; and preſent ſuch ample materials to a judicious ſelection, that with a high ſtandard of excellence continually preſent to the thoughts, induſtry, aſſiſted by the moſt moderate degree of imagination, will, in time, produce performances, not only more free from faults, but incomparably more powerful in their effects, than the moſt original efforts of untutored genius; which, guided by an uncultivated taſte, copies after an inferior model of perfection. What Reynolds obſerves of painting, may be applied to all the other fine arts: that, "as the painter, by bringing together in one piece, thoſe beauties, which are diſperſed amongſt a great variety of individuals, produces a figure more beautiful than can be found in nature; ſo that artiſt who can unite in himſelf the excellences of the various painters, will approach nearer to perfection than any of his maſters."

It was undoubtedly the intention of nature, that the objects of perception ſhould produce much ſtronger impreſſions on the mind than its own operations. And, accordingly, they always do ſo, when proper care has been taken, in early life, to exerciſe the different principles of our conſtitution. But it is poſſible, by long habits of ſolitary reflection, to reverſe this order of things, and to waken the attention to ſenſible objects to ſo great a degree, as to leave the conduct almoſt wholly under the influence of imagination. Removed to a diſtance from ſociety, and from the purſuits of life, when we have been long accuſtomed to converſe with our own thoughts, and have found our activity gratified by intellectual exertions, which afford ſcope to all our powers and affections, without expoſing us to the inconveniencies reſulting from the buſtle of the world, we are apt to contract an unnatural predilection for meditation, and to loſe all intereſt in external occurrences. In ſuch a ſituation, too, the mind gradually loſes that command which education, when properly conducted, gives it over the train of its ideas; till at length the moſt extravagant dreams of imagination acquire as powerful an influence in exciting all its paſſions, as if they were realities. A wild and mountainous country, which preſents but a limited variety of objects, and theſe only of ſuch a ſort as "awake to ſolemn thought," has a remarkable effect in cheriſhing this enthuſiaſm.

When ſuch diſorders of the imagination have been long confirmed by habit, the evil may perhaps be beyond a remedy; but in their inferior degrees, much may be expected from our own efforts; in particular, from mingling gradually in the buſineſs and amuſements of the world: or, if we have ſufficient force of mind for the exertion, from reſolutely plunging into thoſe active and intereſting and hazardous ſcenes, which, by compelling us to attend to external circumſtances, may weaken the impreſſions of imagination, and ſtrengthen thoſe produced by realities. The advice of the poet, in theſe caſes, is equally beautiful and juſt—

"Go, ſoft enthuſiaſt! quit the cypreſs groves,

Nor

Nor to the rivulet's lonely moanings tune
Your ſad complaint. Go, ſeek the chearful haunts
Of men, and mingle with the buſtling crowd;
Lay ſchemes for wealth, or power, or fame, the wiſh
Of nobler minds, and puſh them night and day.
Or join the caravan in queſt of ſcenes
New to your eyes, and ſhifting every hour,
Beyond the Alps, beyond the Appenines.
Or, more adventurous, ruſh into the field
Where wars grow hot; and raging through the ſky,
The lofty trumpet ſwells the madd'ning ſoul;
And in the hardy camp and toilſome march,
Forget all ſofter and leſs manly cares."

ARMSTRONG.

The diſordered ſtate of mind to which theſe obſervations refer is the more intereſting, that it is chiefly incident to men of uncommon ſenſibility and genius. It has been often remarked, that there is a connection between genius and melancholy; and there is one ſenſe of the word *melancholy*, in which the remark is undoubtedly true; a ſenſe which it may be difficult to define, but in which it implies nothing either gloomy or malevolent. This, I think, is not only confirmed by facts, but may be inferred from ſome principles which were formerly ſtated on the ſubject of invention; for as the diſpoſition now alluded to has a tendency to retard the current of thought, and to collect the attention of the mind, it is peculiarly favourable to the diſcovery of thoſe profound concluſions which reſult from an accurate examination of the leſs obvious relations among our ideas. From the ſame principles, too, may be traced ſome of the effects which ſituation and early education produce on the intellectual character. Among the natives of wild and ſolitary countries we may expect to meet with ſublime exertions of poetical imagination and of philoſophical reſearch; while thoſe men whoſe attention has been diſſipated from infancy amidſt the buſtle of the world, and whoſe current of thought has been trained to yield and accommodate itſelf, every moment, to the rapid ſucceſſion of trifles, which diverſify faſhionable life, acquire, without any effort on their part, the intellectual habits which are favourable to gaiety, vivacity, and wit.

When a man, under the habitual influence of a warm imagination, is obliged to mingle occaſionally in the ſcenes of real buſineſs, he is perpetually in danger of being miſled by his own enthuſiaſm. What we call good ſenſe in the conduct of life, conſiſts chiefly in that temper of mind which enables its poſſeſſor to view, at all times, with perfect coolneſs and accuracy, all the various circumſtances of his ſituation; ſo that each of them may produce its due impreſſion on him, without any exaggeration ariſing from his own peculiar habits. But to a man of an ill-regulated imagination, external circumſtances only ſerve as hints to excite his own thoughts, and the conduct he purſues has, in general, far leſs reference to his real ſituation, than to ſome imaginary one, in which, he conceives himſelf to be placed: in conſequence of which, while he appears to himſelf to be acting with the moſt perfect wiſdom and conſiſtency, he may frequently exhibit to others all the appearances of folly. Such, pretty nearly, ſeems to be the idea which madame de Stael, author of the reflections on the character and writings of Rouſſeau, has formed of that extraordinary man. "His faculties," we are told by her, "were ſlow in their operation, but his heart was ardent: it was in conſequence of his own meditations that he became impaſſioned: he diſcovered no ſudden emotions, but all his feelings grew upon reflection. It has, perhaps, happened to him to fall in love gradually with a woman, by dwelling on the idea of her during her abſence. Sometimes he would part with you with all his former affection; but if an expreſſion had eſcaped you, which might bear an unfavourable conſtruction, he would recollect it, examine it, exaggerate it, perhaps

perhaps dwell upon it for a month, and conclude by a total breach with you. Hence it was, that there was ſcarce a poſſibility of undeceiving him; for the light which broke in upon him at once was not ſufficient to efface the wrong impreſſions which had taken place ſo gradually in his mind. It was extremely difficult, too, to continue long on an intimate footing with him. A word, a geſture, furniſhed him with matter of profound meditation: he connected the moſt trifling circumſtances like ſo many mathematical propoſitions, and conceived his concluſions to be ſupported by the evidence of demonſtration. 'I believe,' continues this ingenious writer, "that imagination was the ſtrongeſt of his faculties, and that it had almoſt abſorbed all the reſt. He dreamed rather than exiſted; and the events of his life might be ſaid, more properly, to have paſſed in his mind, than without him: a mode of being, one ſhould have thought, that ought to have ſecured him from diſtruſt, as it prevented him from obſervation; but the truth was, it did not hinder him from attempting to obſerve, it only rendered his obſervations erroneous. That his ſoul was tender, no one can doubt, after having read his works: but his imagination ſometimes interpoſed between his reaſon and his affections, and deſtroyed their influence: he appeared ſometimes void of ſenſibility; but it was becauſe he did not perceive objects ſuch as they were. Had he ſeen them with our eyes, his heart would have been more affected than ours."

In this very ſtriking deſcription we ſee the melancholy picture of ſenſibility and genius approaching to inſanity. It is a caſe, probably, that but rarely occurs, in the extent here deſcribed: but, I believe, there is no man who has lived much in the world, who will not trace many reſembling features to it, in the circle of his own acquaintance; perhaps there are few, who have not been occaſionally conſcious of ſome reſemblance to it in themſelves.

To theſe obſervations we may add, that by an exceſſive indulgence in the pleaſures of imagination, the taſte may acquire a faſtidious refinement unſuitable to the preſent ſituation of human nature; and thoſe intellectual and moral habits, which ought to be formed by actual experience of the world, may be gradually ſo accommodated to the dreams of poetry and romance, as to diſqualify us for the ſcene in which we are deſtined to act. Such a diſtempered ſtate of the mind is an endleſs ſource of error; more particularly when we are placed in thoſe critical ſituations, in which our conduct determines our future happineſs or miſery; and which, on account of this extenſive influence on human life, form the principal ground-work of fictitious compoſition. The effect of novels, in miſleading the paſſions of youth, with reſpect to the moſt intereſting and important of all relations, is one of the many inſtances of the inconveniences reſulting from an ill-regulated imagination.

The paſſion of love has been, in every age, the favourite ſubject of the poets, and has given birth to the fineſt productions of human genius. Theſe are the natural delight of the young and ſuſceptible, long before the influence of the paſſions is felt; and from theſe a romantic mind forms to itſelf an ideal model of beauty and perfection, and becomes enamoured with its own creation. On a heart which has been long accuſtomed, to be thus warmed by the imagination, the excellences of real characters make but a ſlight impreſſion: and, accordingly, it will be found, that men of a romantic turn, unleſs when under the influence of violent paſſions, are ſeldom attached to a particular object. Where, indeed, ſuch a turn is united with a warmth of temperament, the effects are different; but they are equally fatal to happineſs. As the diſtinctions which exiſt among real characters are confounded by falſe and exaggerated conceptions of ideal perfection, the choice is directed to ſome object by caprice and accident; a ſlight reſemblance is miſtaken for an exact coincidence; and the deſcriptions of the poet and noveliſt are applied literally to an individual, who perhaps falls ſhort of the common ſtandard of excellence. "I am certain," ſays the author

thor laſt quoted, in her account of the character of Rouſſeau, "that he never formed an attachment which was not founded on caprice. It was illuſion alone that could captivate his paſſions; and it was neceſſary for him always to accompliſh his miſtreſs from his own fancy. I am certain alſo," ſhe adds, "that the woman whom he loved the moſt, and perhaps the only woman whom he loved conſtantly, was his own *Julie*."

In caſe of this particular paſſion, the effects of a romantic imagination are obvious to the moſt careleſs obſerver; and they have often led moraliſts to regret, that a temper of mind ſo dangerous to happineſs ſhould have received ſo much encouragement from ſome writers of our own age, who might have employed their genius to better purpoſes. Theſe, however, are not the only effects which ſuch habits of ſtudy have on the character. Some others, which are not ſo apparent at firſt view, have a tendency, not only to miſlead us where our own happineſs is at ſtake, but to defeat the operation of thoſe active principles, which are intended to unite us to ſociety. The manner in which imagination influences the mind, in the inſtances which I allude to at preſent, is curious, and deſerves a more particular explanation.

Experience diminiſhes the influence of paſſive impreſſions on the mind, but ſtrengthens our active principles. A courſe of debauchery deadens the ſenſe of pleaſure, but increaſes the deſire of gratification. An immoderate uſe of ſtrong liquors deſtroys the ſenſibility of the palate, but ſtrengthens the habit of intemperance. The enjoyments we derive from any favourite purſuit gradually decay as we advance in years; and yet we continue to proſecute our favourite purſuits with increaſing ſteadineſs and vigour.

On theſe two laws of our nature is founded our capacity of moral improvement. In proportion as we are accuſtomed to obey our ſenſe of duty, the influence of the temptations to vice is diminiſhed; while, at the ſame time, our habit of virtuous conduct is confirmed. How many paſſive impreſſions, for inſtance, muſt be overcome, before the virtue of benificence can exert itſelf uniformly and habitually! How many circumſtances are there in the diſtreſſes of others, which have a tendency to alienate our hearts from them, and which prompt us to withdraw from the ſight of the miſerable! The impreſſions we receive from theſe, are unfavourable to virtue: their force, however, every day diminiſhes, and it may perhaps, by perſeverance, be wholly deſtroyed. It is thus that the character of the beneficent man is formed. The paſſive impreſſions which he felt originally, and which counteracted his ſenſe of duty, have loſt their influence, and a habit of beneficence is become part of his nature.

It muſt be owned, that this reaſoning may, in part, be retorted; for among thoſe paſſive impreſſions, which are weakened by repetition, there are ſome which have a beneficial tendency. The uneaſineſs, in particular, which the firſt ſight of diſtreſs occaſions, is a ſtrong incentive to acts of humanity; and it cannot be denied that it is leſſened by experience. This might naturally lead us to expect, that the young and unpractiſed would be more diſpoſed to perform beneficent actions, than thoſe who are advanced in life, and who have been familiar with ſcenes of miſery. And, in truth, the fact would be ſo, were it not that the effect of cuſtom on this paſſive impreſſion is counteracted by its effect on others; and, above all, by its influence in ſtrengthening the active habit of beneficence. An old and experienced phyſician is leſs affected by the ſight of bodily pain, than a younger practitioner; but he has acquired a more confirmed habit of aſſiſting the ſick and helpleſs, and would offer greater violence to his nature, if he ſhould withhold from them any relief that he has in his power to beſtow. In this caſe, we ſee a beautiful proviſion made for our moral improvement, as the effects of experience on one part of our conſtitution, are made to counteract its effects on another.

If the foregoing obſervations be well founded, it will follow, that habits of

virtue

virtue are not to be formed in retirement, but by mingling in the ſcenes of active life, and that an habitual attention to exhibitions of fictitious diſtreſs, is not merely uſeleſs to the character, but poſitively hurtful.

It will not, I think, be diſputed, that the frequent peruſal of pathetic compoſitions diminiſhes the uneaſineſs which they are naturally fitted to excite. A perſon who indulges habitually in ſuch ſtudies, may feel a growing deſire of his uſual gratification, but he is every day leſs and leſs affected by the ſcenes which are preſented to him. I believe it would be difficult to find an actor long hackneyed on the ſtage, who is capable of being compleatly intereſted by the diſtreſſes of a tragedy. The effect of ſuch compoſitions and repreſentations, in rendering the mind callous to actual diſtreſs, is ſtill greater; for the imagination of the poet almoſt always carries him beyond truth and nature, a ſimilarity with the tragic ſcenes which he exhibits, can hardly fail to deaden the impreſſion produced by the comparatively trifling ſufferings which the ordinary courſe of human affairs preſents to us. In real life, a proviſion is made for this gradual decay of ſenſibility, by the proportional decay of other paſſive impreſſions, which have an oppoſite tendency, and by the additional force which our active habits are daily acquiring. Exhibitions of fictitious diſtreſs, while they produce the former change on the character, have no influence in producing the latter: on the contrary, they tend to ſtrengthen thoſe paſſive impreſſions which counteract beneficence. The ſcenes into which the noveliſt introduces us are, in general, perfectly unlike thoſe which occur in the world. As his object is to pleaſe, he removes from his deſcriptions every circumſtance which is diſguſting, and preſents us with hiſtories of elegant and dignified diſtreſs. It is not ſuch ſcenes that human life exhibits. We have to act, not with refined and elevated characters, but with the mean, the illiterate, the vulgar, and the profligate. The peruſal of fictitious hiſtory has a tendency to increaſe that diſguſt which we naturally feel at the concomitants of diſtreſs, and to cultivate a falſe refinement of taſte, inconſiſtent with our condition as members of ſociety. Nay, it is poſſible for this refinement to be carried ſo far, as to withdraw a man from the duties of life, and even from the ſight of thoſe diſtreſſes which he might alleviate. And, accordingly, many are to be found, who, if the ſituations of romance were realized, would not fail to diſplay the virtues of their favourite characters, whoſe ſenſe of duty is not ſufficiently ſtrong to engage them in the humble and private ſcenes of human miſery.

To theſe effects of fictitious hiſtory we may add, that it gives no exerciſe to our active habits. In real life, we proceed from the paſſive impreſſion to thoſe exertions which it was intended to produce. In the contemplation of imaginary ſufferings, we ſtop ſhort at the impreſſion, and whatever benevolent diſpoſitions we may feel, we have no opportunity of carrying them into action.

From theſe reaſonings it appears, that an habitual attention to exhibitions of fictitious diſtreſs, is in every view calculated to check our moral improvement. It diminiſhes that uneaſineſs which we feel at the ſight of diſtreſs, and which prompts us to relieve it. It ſtrengthens that diſguſt which the loathſome concomitants of diſtreſs excite in the mind, and which prompts us to avoid the ſight of miſery; while at the ſame time, it has no tendency to confirm thoſe habits of active beneficence, without which, the beſt diſpoſitions are uſeleſs. I would not, however, be underſtood to diſapprove entirely of fictitious narratives, or of pathetic compoſitions. On the contrary, I think that the peruſal of them may be attended with advantage, when the effects which I have mentioned are corrected by habits of real buſineſs. They ſoothe the mind when ruffled by the rude intercourſe of ſociety, and ſtealing the attention inſenſibly from our own cares, ſubſtitute, inſtead of diſcontent and diſtreſs, a tender and pleaſing melancholy. By exhibitions of characters a little elevated above the common ſtandard,

dard, they have a tendency to cultivate the taſte in life; to quicken our diſguſt at what is mean or offenſive, and to form the mind inſenſibly to elegance and dignity. Their tendency to cultivate the powers of moral perceptions has never been diſputed; and when the influence of ſuch perceptions is powerfully felt, and is united with an active and manly temper, they render the character not only more amiable, but more happy in itſelf, and more uſeful to others: for, although a rectitude of judgment with reſpect to conduct, and ſtrong moral feelings, do, by no means, alone conſtitute virtue; yet they are frequently neceſſary to direct our behaviour in the more critical ſituations of life, and they increaſe the intereſt we take in the general proſperity of virtue in the world. I believe, likewiſe, that, by means of fictitious hiſtory, diſplays of character may be moſt ſucceſsfully given, and the various weakneſſes of the heart expoſed. I only meant to inſinuate, that a taſte for them may be carried too far; that the ſenſibility which terminates in imagination, is but a refined and ſelfiſh luxury; and that nothing can effectually advance our moral improvement, but an attention to the active duties which belong to our ſtations.

An intereſting Account of the March of the Britiſh Embaſſy from the City of Tong-tchew, in China, to the Imperial Palace of Yeuman-man-Yeuman: with a new Deſcription of Pekin, the Metropolis of the Empire, and ſome curious Particulars of the Cuſtoms and Manners of the Chineſe. (From A Narrative of the Britiſh Embaſſy to China, in the Years 1792, 1793, and 1794, by Æneas Anderſon, then in the Service of Lord Macartney.)

AT two o'clock, in the morning of Wedneſday, Auguſt 21, 1793, the general was beat through all the courts of the houſe, as a ſignal for the ſuite to prepare for their departure. After an haſty breakfaſt, the whole of the embaſſy was ready to proceed on their journey. The ſoldiers were firſt marched off to covered waggons provided for them; the ſervants then followed, and were received into ſimilar machines; the gentlemen of the ſuite next proceeded in light carts drawn by a ſingle horſe. Lord Macartney, ſir George Staunton, and Mr. Plumb, the interpreter, were conveyed in palanquins, which were each of them borne by four men.

The vehicles which carried the ſoldiers and ſervants were common hired carts, drawn by four horſes, unequally coupled together, and covered with ſtraw matting. The harneſs, if it may deſerve that name, was made of rope and cordage. The ſingle-horſe carts were covered with blue nankeen, and had doors of lattice work lined with the ſame ſtuff: the drivers walked by the ſide of them.

At four o'clock this proceſſion was in motion, which conſiſted of ſixty carts for the ſoldiers and ſervants, and twenty for the conveyance of the gentlemen belonging to the ſuite, excluſive of carts for the private baggage, and the coolies, or porters, employed to carry the preſents and heavy baggage, which were conveyed on their ſhoulders; four hundred of whom were employed on this extraordinary occaſion.

About five o'clock we had quitted the city of Tong-tchew, and entered immediately into a fine level country of the moſt luxuriant fertility, which, as far as the eye could reach, appeared to be one immenſe garden.

The road along which we travelled, is not only broad but elegant; and is a proof of the labour employed by the Chineſe government to facilitate the communications between the capital, and the principal parts of the kingdom. The middle of this road conſiſts of a pavement of broad flag ſtones about twenty feet wide, and on each ſide of it there is ſufficient ſpace to admit of ſix carriages to run a-breaſt. The lateral parts are laid with gravel ſtones, and kept in continual repair by troops of labourers, who are ſtationed on different parts of the road for that purpoſe.

At ſeven o'clock the cavalcade ſtopped at a large town, whoſe name is Kiyeng-Foo. To call it populous,

would be to employ a ſuperfluous expreſſion, that is equally appropriate to the whole kingdom, as every village, town, and city; nay, every river, and all the banks of it, teems with people. In the country through which we have paſſed the population is immenſe and univerſal: every mile brought us to a village, whoſe inhabitants would have crowded our largeſt towns; and the number of villas ſcattered over the country, on each ſide of the road, while they added to its beauty, were proofs of its wealth. Thoſe which we approached near enough to examine as we paſſed, were built of wood, and the fronts of many of them were painted black, and enriched with gilded ornaments.

The day of our journey from Tong-tchew to Pekin was, I doubt not, a matter of general notification, from the prodigious concourſe of people who abſolutely covered the road; and, notwithſtanding the utmoſt exertions of the mandarins to keep it clear, the preſſure of the crowd was ſometimes ſo great, that we were obliged to halt, for at leaſt a quarter of an hour, to prevent the accidents which might otherwiſe have happened from the paſſage of the carts amid this continual and innumerable throng. I cannot but add to the obſtacles which we received from the curioſity of the Chineſe people, ſome ſmall degree of mortification at the kind of impreſſion our appearance ſeemed to make on them: for they no ſooner obtained a ſight of any of us, than they univerſally burſt out into loud ſhouts of laughter: and I muſt acknowledge, that we did not, at this time, wear the appearance of people, who were arrived in this country, in order to obtain, by every means of addreſs and prepoſſeſſion, thoſe commercial privileges, and political diſtinctions, which no other nation has had the art or power to accompliſh.

At Kiyeng Foo, which is about nine miles from Tong-tchew, the whole embaſſy of all ranks alighted from their reſpective carriages: here the inferior department found tables ſpread for their refreſhment in an open yard, but covered, at the ſame time, with great plenty of cold meats, tea, fruits, &c. while the upper departments were ſerved with their regale in ſome adjoining rooms of a very miſerable apppearance.

Before the proceſſion re-commenced its progreſs, the conducting mandarin, with his uſual attention, ordered ſome joau, a harſh ſour white wine, to be offered to the attendants of the embaſſy, to fortify their ſtomachs, as a conſiderable time might probably elapſe before they would obtain any further refreſhment: we were then ſummoned to prepare for our departure, when a ſcene of confuſion and diſturbance took place among ourſelves, which, whatever its real effects might have been, was not calculated at leaſt to give any very favourable impreſſion of the manners and diſpoſition of the Engliſh nation. In ſhort, from the crowd of people aſſembled to ſee us, the neglect of a previous arrangement, and diſtribution, of the carts, together with the inconſiderate eagerneſs to ſet off among ourſelves, it was a matter of no inconſiderable difficulty for the mandarins to aſſign the people to their reſpective vehicles.

At eight o'clock we took our leave of the town of Kiyeng-Foo, which is a very conſiderable and extenſive place: the ſtreets are broad and unpaved, and the houſes are built altogether of wood; at leaſt in the part which we traverſed there were none conſtructed of any other materials. The ſhops made a very pleaſing appearance, and ſeemed to be well furniſhed with their reſpective commodities.

Of the country, which occupies the few miles from this place to Pekin, I have little to ſay, as the crowds of people that ſurrounded us, either intercepted the view, or diſtracted our attention.

At noon we approached the ſuburbs of the capital of China, and I cannot but feel ſome degree of regret, that no alteration was made in the ordinary travelling, and ſhabby appearance, of the embaſſy, on ſuch an important occaſion. Whatever reaſons there might be to prevent that diſplay, which it poſſeſſed ſuch ample proviſions to make

make, I cannot pretend to determine, but our cavalcade had nothing like the appearance of an embaſſy, from the firſt nation in Europe, paſſing through the moſt populous city in the world.

On entering the ſuburbs, we paſſed beneath ſeveral very beautiful triumphal arches, elegantly painted, and enriched with various fanciful ornaments: the upper part of them was ſquare, with a kind of pent-houſe, painted of a green colour, and heightened with varniſh: from the inſide of this roof was ſuſpended the model of an accommodation junk, admirably executed, and adorned with ribands and ſilken ſtreamers.

Theſe ſuburbs are very extenſive; the houſes are of wood, the greater part of them two ſtories in height, and their fronts painted in various colours. The ſhops are not only commodious for their reſpective purpoſes, but have a certain grandeur in their appearance, that is enlivened by the very pretty manner in which the articles of the reſpective magazines are diſplayed to the view of the public, either to diſtinguiſh the trade, or to tempt the purchaſer.

We proceeded gradually through ſpacious ſtreets, which are paved on either ſide for the convenience of foot paſſengers. The whole way was lined with ſoldiers, and, indeed, without ſuch a regulation, it would have been impoſſible for the carriages to have proceeded from the crowd that attended us.

At two o'clock we arrived at the gates of the grand imperial city of Pekin, with very little ſembance of diplomatic figure or importance; in ſhort, for I cannot help repeating the ſentiment, the appearance of the ambaſſador's attendants, both with reſpect to the ſhabbineſs of their dreſs, and the vehicles which conveyed them, bore a greater reſemblance to the removal of paupers to their pariſhes in England, than the expected dignity of the repreſentative of a great and powerful monarch.

Pekin, or as the natives pronounce it, Pitchen, the metropolis of the Chineſe empire, is ſituated in one hundred and ſixteen degrees of eaſt longitude, and between forty and forty-one degrees of north latitude. It is defended by a wall that incloſes a ſquare ſpace of about twelve leagues in circumference: there is a grand gate in the center of each angle, and as many leſſer ones at each corner of the wall: they are ſtrongly arched, and fortified by a ſquare building, or tower, of ſeven ſtories, that ſprings from the top of the gateway; the ſides of which are ſtrengthened by a parapet wall, with port holes for ordnance. The windows of this building are of wood, and painted to imitate the muzzle of a great gun, which is ſo exactly repreſented, that the deception is not diſcoverable but on a very near approach: there are nine of theſe windows to each ſtory on the front towards the ſuburbs. Theſe gates are double; the firſt arch of which is very ſtrongly built of a kind of free-ſtone, and not of marble, as has been related by ſome writers: the depth of it is about thirty feet, and in the middle of the entrance is a very ſtrong door of ſix inches thick, and fortified with iron bolts: this archway leads to a large ſquare which contains the barracks for ſoldiers, conſiſting of mean wooden houſes of two ſtories: on turning to the left, the ſecond gateway is ſeen, whoſe arch is of the ſame dimenſions and appearance as that already deſcribed, but without the tower.

At each of the principal gates there is a ſtrong guard of ſoldiers, with ſeveral pieces of ordnance placed on each ſide of the inner entrance. Theſe gates are opened at the dawn of day, and ſhut at ten o'clock at night, after which hour all communication with the city from the ſububrbs is impracticable; nor will they be opened on any pretence, or occaſion whatever, without a ſpecial order from the principal mandarin of the city.

The four leſſer gates are defended by a ſmall fort built on the wall which is always guarded by a body of troops.

The wall is about thirty feet high, and ten feet in breadth on the top: the foundation is of ſtone, and appears about two feet from the ſurface of the earth: the upper part is of brick, and gradually diminiſhes from the bottom

to the top. Whether it is a ſolid ſtructure, or only filled up with mortar or rubbiſh, is a circumſtance concerning which I could not procure any authentic information.

This wall is defended by outworks and batteries, at ſhort diſtances from each other; each of them being ſtrengthened by a ſmall fort, though none of the fortifications are garriſoned but thoſe which are attached to the gates; and though there is a breaſt-work of three feet high, with portholes for cannon, which crowns the whole length of the wall, there is not a ſingle gun mounted upon it. On the ſide toward the city, it is, in ſome places, quite perpendicular; and in others, forms a gentle declivity from the top to the ground. It is cuſtomary for bodies of ſoldiers to patrole the wall every night during the time that the emperor reſides in the city, which is from October to April, when his imperial majeſty uſually goes to a favourite palace in Tartary. From its perfect ſtate of repair and general appearance, I ſhould rather ſuppoſe it to be of modern erection, and that many years cannot have paſſed away ſince it underwent a complete repair, or was entirely rebuilt.

The diſtance from the ſouth gate, where we entered, to the eaſt gate, through which we paſſed out of the city, comprehends, on the moſt moderate computation, a courſe of ten miles. The principal ſtreets are equally ſpacious and convenient, being one hundred and forty feet in breath, and of great length, but are only paved on each ſide for foot paſſengers. The police of the city, however, ſpares no pains to keep the middle part clean, and free from all kind of nuiſance; there being large bodies of ſcavengers continually employed for that purpoſe, who are aſſiſted, as well as controlled, in their duty by ſoldiers ſtationed in every diſtrict, to enforce a due obſervance of the laws that have been enacted, and the regulations which have been framed, for preſerving civil order among the people, and the municipal economics of this immenſe city. I obſerved, as we paſſed along, a great number of men who were ſprinkling the ſtreets with water, in order to lay the duſt, which, in dry weather, would not only be troubleſome to paſſengers, but very obnoxious alſo to the ſhops; whoſe commodities muſt be more or leſs injured, were it not for this beneficial and neceſſary precaution.

Though the houſes at Pekin are low and mean when conſidered with reſpect to ſize and domeſtic accommodation, their exterior appearance is very handſome and elegant, as the Chineſe take a great pride in beautifying the fronts of their ſhops and dwellings; the upper part of the former is ornamented with a profuſion of golden characters; and on the roofs of the latter are frequent galleries, rich in painting and other decoration; where numerous parties of women are ſeen to amuſe themſelves according to the faſhion of the country. The pillars, which are erected before the doors of the ſhops, are gilded and painted, having a flag fixed at the top, whoſe characters ſpecify the name and buſineſs of the owner: tables are alſo ſpread with commodities, and lines attached to theſe pillars are hung with them.

I obſerved a great number of butchers ſhops whoſe mode of cutting up their meat reſembles our own; nor can the markets of London boaſt a better ſupply of fleſh than is to be found in Pekin. My curioſity induced me to inquire the prices of their meat, and on my entering the ſhop, I ſaw on a ſtall before it an earthen ſtove, with a gridiron placed upon it; and on my employing a variety of ſigns to obtain the information I wanted, the butcher inſtantly began to cut off ſmall thin ſlices of meat, about the ſize of a crown piece, and broiled as faſt as I could eat them. I took about a dozen of theſe ſlices, which might altogether weight ſeven or eight ounces: and when I paid him, which I did by giving him a ſtring of caxee, or ſmall coin, he pulled off, as I ſuppoſe, the amount of his demand, which was one conderon, or ten caxee, the only current money in the empire. I ſaw numbers of people in other butchers ſhops, as I paſſed along, regaling themſelves with beef and mutton in the ſame manner.

The

The houſes for porcelain utenſils and ornaments are pecularly attractive, having a row of broad ſhelves, ranged above each other, on the front of their ſhops, on which they diſpoſe the moſt beautiful ſpecimens of their trade in a manner full of fancy and effect,

Beſide the variety of trades which are ſtationary in this great city, there are many thouſands of its inhabitants who cry their goods about, as we ſee in our own metropolis. They generally have a bamboo placed acroſs their ſhoulders, and a baſket at each end of it, in which they carry fiſh, vegetables, eggs, and other ſimilar articles. There are alſo great numbers of hawkers and pedlars, who go about with bags ſtrapped on their ſhoulders like a knapſack, which contain various kinds of ſtuff goods, the folds of which are expoſed to view. In ſelling theſe ſtuffs, they uſe the cubit meaſure of ſixteen inches. Barbers alſo are ſeen running about the ſtreets in great plenty, with every inſtrument known in this country for ſhaving the head and cleanſing the ears: they carry with them for this purpoſe a portable chair, a portable ſtove, and a ſmall veſſel of water, and whoever wiſhes to undergo either of theſe operations, ſits down in the ſtreet, while the operator performs his office, for which he receives a mace. To diſtinguiſh their profeſſion, they carry a pair of large ſteel tweezers, which they open with their fingers, and let them cloſe again with ſome degree of violence, which produces a ſhrill ſound that is heard at a conſiderable diſtance; and ſuch is their mode of ſeeking employment. That this trade in China is a very profitable one may be pronounced, becauſe every man muſt be ſhaved on a part of the head where it is impoſſible to ſhave himſelf.

In ſeveral of the ſtreets I ſaw perſons engaged in ſelling off goods by auction: the auctioneer ſtood on a platform ſurrounded with the various articles he had to ſell; he delivered himſelf in a loud and bawling manner, but the ſmiling countenances of the audience, which was the only language I could interpret, ſeemed to expreſs the entertainment they received from his harangue.

At each end of the principal ſtreets, for there are no ſquares in Pekin, there is a large gateway fanciſully painted, with a handſome roof coloured and varniſhed; beneath which the name of the ſtreet is written in golden characters: theſe arches terminate the nominal ſtreet, or otherwiſe there would be ſtreets in ſome parts of the city of at leaſt five miles in length, which are formed into ſeveral diviſions by theſe gateways. They are very handſome, as well as central objects, and are railed in on each ſide from the foot pavement.

The narrow ſtreets are encloſed at each end with ſmall lattice gates, which are always ſhut during the night; but all the conſiderable ſtreets are guarded both night and day by ſoldiers, who wear ſwords by their ſides, and carry long whips in their hands, to clear the ſtreets of any inconvenient throng of people, and to chaſtiſe ſuch as are refractory in ordinary decorum or good behaviour.

Notwithſtanding the vaſt extent of this place, there is little or no variety in their houſes, as I have before obſerved, but in the colours with which they are painted; they are in reality nothing better than temporary booths, erected entirely for exterior ſhew, and without any view to ſtrength or durability. It is very rare, indeed, to ſee a houſe of more than one ſtory, except ſuch as belong to mandarins, and even thoſe are covered, as it were, by the walls which riſe above every houſe or building in Pekin, except a loſty pagoda, and the imperial palace.

There are no carriages ſtanding in the ſtreets for the convenience of the inhabitants, like our hackney coaches in London: the higher claſſes of people keep palanquins, and others of leſs diſtinction have covered carts drawn by a horſe or mule.

The opinion, that the Chineſe women are excluded from the view of ſtrangers, has very little, if any, foundation, as among the immenſe crowd aſſembled to ſee the cavalcade of the

Engliſh

Engliſh embaſſy, one fourth of the whole were women; a far greater proportion of that ſex than is to be ſeen in any concourſe of people whom curioſity aſſembles in our own country: and if the idea is founded in truth, that curioſity is a peculiar characteriſtic of the female diſpoſition in Europe, I ſhall preſume to ſay that, from the eagerneſs which we obſerved in the looks of the Chineſe women as we paſſed by them, that the quality which has juſt been mentioned is equally prevalent among the fair ones of Aſia.

The women we ſaw on our paſſage through Pekin, poſſeſſed, in general, great delicacy of feature, and fair ſkins by nature, with which, however, they are not content, and therefore whiten them with coſmetics; they likewiſe employ vermillion, but in a manner wholly different from the application of rouge among our European ladies, for they mark the middle of their lips with it by a ſtripe of its deepeſt colour, which, without pretending to reaſon upon it, certainly heightened the effect of their features. Their eyes are very ſmall, but powerfully brilliant, and their arms extremely long and ſlender. The only difference between the women of Pekin, and thoſe we had already ſeen, as it appeared to us, was that the former wear a ſharp peak of black velvet or ſilk, which is ornamented with ſtones, and deſcends from the forehead almoſt between their eyes; and that their feet, free from the bandages which have already been mentioned, were ſuffered to attain their natural growth.

When we had paſſed through the eaſtern gate of the city, ſome confuſion having ariſen among the baggage carts, the whole proceſſion was obliged to halt. I, therefore, took the opportunity of eaſing my limbs, which were very much cramped by the inconvenience of the machine, and perceiving a number of women in the crowd that ſurrounded us, I ventured to approach them; and, addreſſing them with the Chineſe word *Chou au*, (or beautiful) they appeared to be extremely diverted, and gathering round me, but with an air of great modeſty and politeneſs, they examined the make and form of my clothes, as well as the texture of the materials of which they were compoſed. When the carts began to move off, I took leave of theſe obliging females by a gentle ſhake of the hand, which they tendered to me with the moſt graceful affability; nor did the men, who were preſent, appear to be at all diſſatisfied with my conduct, but, on the contrary, expreſſed, as far as I could judge, very great ſatisfaction, at this public attention I paid to their ladies. It appears, therefore, that in this city, the women are not diveſted of a reaſonable portion of their liberty, and, conſequently, that the jealouſy attributed ſo univerſally to the Chineſe men, is not a predominant quality, at leaſt, in the capital of the empire.

Among other objects which we ſaw in our way, and did not fail to attract our notice, we met a funeral proceſſion, which proved to be a very ſtriking and ſolemn ſpectacle: the coffin is covered by a canopy decorated with curtains of ſatin, enriched with gold and flowers, and hung with eſcutcheons: it is placed on a large bier or platform, and carried by at leaſt fifty or ſixty men, who ſupport it on their ſhoulders with long bamboos croſſing each other, and march eight abreaſt with ſlow and ſolemn ſtep. A band of muſic immediately follows, playing a kind of dirge, which was not without a mixture of pleaſing tunes: the relations and friends of the deceaſed perſon then followed, arrayed in black and white dreſſes.

Having paſſed through the eaſtern ſuburbs of the city, we entered into a rich and beautiful country, when a ſhort ſtage of about four miles brought us to one of the emperor's palaces, named Yeumen-man-yeumen, where we arrived about five o'clock in the afternoon, oppreſſed with fatigue from the extreme heat of the day, and the various impediments which obſtructed our paſſage, ariſing from the immenſe crowds of people that may be ſaid to have filled up the whole way from Tong-tchew to this place, a journey of thirty miles.

In a ſhort time after our arrival, we received a very ſcanty and indifferent refreſhment, when the whole ſuite retired

tired to ſleep off the fatigue of the day.

Concluſion of the Trial of Warren Haſtings, Eſq.

ON Thurſday, April 23, 1795, the lords met in their own houſe at twelve. The peereſſes' gallery was completely filled before one. The commons, with the ſpeaker, came into their ſeats about half an hour after one. The ſtadtholder, with his lady and family, were received into the queen's apartment. The Turkiſh ambaſſador and his retinue ſat in their ſeats. All the ambaſſadors from the ſeveral courts of Europe were preſent. At half paſt one, the proceſſion of the lords moved to Weſtminſter-hall.

The managers having taken their places, proclamation for ſilence was then made, and the accuſed called to the bar.

Mr. Haſtings came to the bar, attended by the uſher of the black rod; and having made his obeiſance to the court, was ordered to withdraw.

Lord Chancellor.—The lords have ordered that the following queſtions be put to your lordſhips. [Here followed the 16 articles.]

Firſt, "Is Warren Haſtings, eſq. guilty or not guilty of high crimes and miſdemeanors, charged by the commons in the firſt article of charge?" [the charge of Cheyt Sing.]

Lord Chancellor to the junior baron —"How ſay you, my lord Douglas, is Warren Haſtings, eſq. guilty of the high crimes and miſdemeanors contained in this charge in the impeachment, or not guilty?"

Baron Douglas (earl of Morton) roſe, and placing his right hand upon his left breaſt, ſaid, "Not guilty, upon mine honour."

The ſame queſtion was then put to the following noble lords, who gave the verdict annexed to their names in the ſame form:

Lord Fife—Not guilty.
Lord Somers—Not guilty.
Lord Rawdon—Not guilty.
Lord Walſingham—Not guilty.
Lord Thurlow—Not guilty.
Lord Hawke—Not guilty.
Lord Boſton—Not guilty.
Lord Sandys—Not guilty.
Lord Middleton—Not guilty.
Biſhop of Rocheſter—Not guilty.
Biſhop of Bangor—Not guilty.
Lord Viſcount Sidney—Not guilty.
Lord Viſ. Falmouth—Not guilty.
Earl of Caernarvon—*Guilty.*
Earl of Dorcheſter—Not guilty.
Earl of Beverly—Not guilty.
Earl of Radnor—*Guilty.*
Earl Fitzwilliam—*Guilty.*
Earl of Warwick—Not guilty.
Earl of Coventry—Not guilty.
Earl of Suffolk—*Guilty.*
Marquis Townſend—Not guilty.
Duke of Bridgewater—Not guilty.
Duke of Leeds—Not guilty.
Duke of Norfolk—*Guilty.*
Earl of Mansfield—Not guilty.
Archbiſhop of York—Not guilty.
Lord Loughborough, pronounced *Guilty.*

Thus, on the firſt queſtion, twenty-three peers pronounced Mr. Haſtings Not guilty. Six pronounced him Guilty.

The other queſtions were then put in the ſame form: and the verdicts upon all the queſtions, when the numbers were ſummed up, appeared thus—

Charge.	Not G.	G.
1. Cheyt Sing -	23	6
2. Begums -	23	6
3. Preſents in 1772, 1773, 1774	28	0
4. Preſents from Sadanund	24	4
5. Ditto from Killeram	24	3
6. Preſents from Nundoolol	24	3
7. Ditto from the Vizier	24	3
8. Ditto from Rajah Nobkiſſen	22	5
9. Opium contract (Sullivan's)	22	5
10. Ditto - -	27	0
11. Bullock contract	24	3
12. Ditto	24	3
13. Allowance to Sir Eyre Coote	23	4
14. Appointment of Mr. Auriol to be agent for ſupplies	23	4
15. Ditto of Mr. Belli	24	3
16. General Queſtion	24	2

This laſt queſtion was—Is Warren Haſtings, eſq. Guilty, or Not Guilty, of the high crimes and miſdemeanors, or any of them, charged upon him by the reſidue of the impeachment of the commons?

The

The noble lords voted in the following manner:

Lords Douglas, Fife, Somers, Rawdon, Thurlow, Hawke, Boſton, Sandys, and Middleton; biſhops of Roche ſter, and Bangor; lord viſcounts Sidney, and Falmouth; earls of Dorcheſter, Beverley, Warwick, and Coventry; marquis Townſhend; dukes of Bridgewater, and Leeds; archbiſhop of York—*Not Guilty* on all the queſtions.

Earl of Mansfield—*Not guilty* on all, except the 8th, on that *guilty*.

Lord Walſingham—*Not guilty* on all, except the 9th.

Earl of Caernarvon, earl Fitzwilliam, and the lord chancellor—*Guilty* on all, except queſtions 3 and 10.

Earl of Radnor—*Guilty* on the 1ſt, 2d, 8th, 9th, 13th, and 14th, *Not guilty* on all the reſt.

Earl of Suffolk—*Guilty* on the 1ſt, 2d, and 4th; *Not guilty* on the 3d. Retired.

Duke of Norfolk—*Guilty* on the 1ſt and 2. Retired.

The number of biſhops who entered in the proceſſion was nine; of theſe, three gave their votes: the others waved their privilege on this occaſion. The peers who were managers, alſo declined voting.

Thoſe of their lordſhips who did not vote, ſtood near the throne unrobed.

Mr. Cowper, the clerk, having collected the votes, gave the numbers to the lord chancellor. His lordſhip ſaid—"My lords and gentlemen of the houſe of commons, Warren Haſtings, eſq. has been acquitted of the charge of high crimes and miſdemeanours, which have been preferred againſt him, by a large majority of the peers—"Call in Mr. Haſtings."

Sir Francis Molyneux went from his ſeat to conduct Mr. Haſtings to the bar.

Lord Chancellor.—"Mr. Haſtings, the houſe of lords, after a very minute inveſtigation, have acquitted you of all the charges of high crimes and miſdemeanours, preferred againſt you by the commons, and every article thereof; and you and your bail are diſcharged, upon your paying your *fees*."

Mr. Haſtings bowed very reſpectfully, and retired.

Thus has ended this impeachment, which, for length of time, has exceeded any trial in the hiſtory of the world, having laſted ſeven years and three months.

On Envy.

THIS being another root of *obloquy*, and that not the leaſt prevalent: every candid reader muſt be ſenſible of its fatal effects on the well-being of man.

The *envious* are ever uneaſy but when they are declaiming againſt ſome of their cotemporaries, who have advanced themſelves either in material or immaterial affairs; although their modeſty and benevolence deſerves the greateſt applauſe, yet will they privately uſe every means in their power to ſubvert the well-meant exertions of thoſe, whoſe ſouls have burſt all the bonds of hereditary prejudices, or the diabolical ſubterfuges of ſuch pitiable creatures.

Mention but the name of any perſon with deference, in their preſence, (though an entire ſtranger) and they will withhold their approbation, inſinuating that it is more than is generally found in human nature; and, to prove their ſincerity, digreſs—draw compariſons—and at the rear repreſent, perhaps, ſome of their near relations, as poſſeſſing theſe principles which they attribute to others, (who nevertheleſs cauſe a ſecret grin for their ſuperiority) conſidering, or wiſhing to be thought they conſider them as the moſt univerſal diſpoſitions of man.

All this and much more being nothing but the effuſions of their own evil minds, which they impute to and cenſure in others, the better to elude detection.

Reflect for a moment, ye beings, whoſe curſe is that of *envy* and its concomitant *ſuſpicion*; are not your minds ſometimes precipitated with the bitterest hate, at others aſſuming an air of contempt,

tempt, or ſunk into the moſt ſervile ſubmiſſion in order to circumvent ſome unoffending being, who is become the object of your averſion, *inſtead* of your admiration?

Do but think of the unwearied aſſiduity, the laudable acquirements, and if we may uſe the appellation, philanthropic actions of the truly good and great whom you now detract and revile—Conſider and you will revere and eſteem them—and have pity and compaſſion for the poor and diſtreſſed, in lieu of execrable language or total neglect.

I. A. BROWN.

Belfaſtienſis.

Miſcellaneous Anecdotes.

Auctioniers.

THE very refined and figurative language of this claſs of authors, has been admirably ridiculed in the firſt act of Mr. Sheridan's Critic. The following deſcription of a camp, ſaid to be written by one of theſe deſcriptive gentlemen, may anſwer the ſame purpoſe. In a letter to his friend, he ſays,

'I am on a tour of pleaſure, and have juſt been indulged with a ſurvey of Laughlinſtown camp, which is ſeated in a ſtyle moſt ſtrikingly ſuperb and delightful. In the front is a variegated and extenſive landſcape, enriched with an expanſe of the moſt rural meadows and exuberant paſtures, luxuriantly watered with cryſtal ſerpentine rivulets, and ſolemnly terminated by the lofty turrets of a venerable church; and the ſhell of an old caſtle, one of the nobleſt monuments of antique architecture. On either ſide is the verdant carpet of downs, interſperſed with ſheep, the baſis and pride of the Iriſh manufacture; together with intermingled accompaniments of corn fields, now in the richeſt verdure imaginable, but ominous of future harveſts. The camp colours compoſed of ſundry ſilks waving with the gentleſt zephyr's, and the numerous ſtands of arms agreeably and taſtefully arranged, and glittering with the reverberated luſtre of the meridian ſun, have the moſt pleaſing effect. Meanwhile, the formidable horrors of the artillery, awfully and happily contraſt the ſofter exhibitions of elegance and ſplendour. Innumerable bodies of men exerciſing at due diſtance, decorate the circumambient ground with animating and dazzling groups. The marquees, and pavilions of the ſeveral colonels, the flower of our nobility, are finiſhed with unrivalled taſte, and ornamentally furniſhed with the moſt fanciful feſtoon curtains! rich cabriolet chairs, Chineſe ſofas, and other highly finiſhed articles of the neweſt patterns. The whole is an unparalleled and matchleſs ſcene of martial beauty and grandeur, elevating the ſoul to ſentiments of the moſt heroic ardour, and productive of the moſt capital ſenſations.'

Lord Ashburton.

When Mr. Dunning, afterward lord Aſhburton, by his eminently diſtinguiſhed talents at the bar, was in the receipt of *eight thouſand per annum*, he requeſted his mother, a plain, but worthy old lady, to favour him with a viſit in London. During her ſtay in town, he gave a dinner to about a dozen of his friends: the company and particularly her ſon, treated her with the utmoſt reſpect and attention; but their politeneſs could not overcome her uneaſineſs, for her ſon's ſuppoſed extravagance. Very ſoon after dinner ſhe retired, and ſent a private meſſage to Mr. Dunning, deſiring to ſpeak to him: when he came into her room, ſhe thus addreſſed him;

'John, ſince I have been here, I have ſeen, with great concern, your manner of going on; when you and I have dined by ourſelves, you have had three or four diſhes, but although I thought it very wrong, I ſaid nothing. To day your profuſion is ſo much beyond all bounds, that I can contain myſelf no longer, and I muſt inform you, John, if I ſee the like of this again, I ſhall go back into the country immediately, for it is impoſſible you can afford to live in this manner; and I will not ſtay here to be a witneſs of prodigality, which will certainly bring you to beggary.'

The matchleſs eloquence of the ſon was employed in vain to convince his mother her fears were groundleſs, and ſhe quitted London fully perſuaded, in her own mind, that John was in the high road to ruin.

Change of Fashions.

The aptitude which mankind, individually and collectively, diſplay to change from one extreme to the other, was never more forcibly exemplified than in the levelling ſyſtem now attempted to be eſtabliſhed in France, where rank was formerly ſo nice and faſtidious, that even the practice of the learned profeſſions was an invincible bar to an admiſſion, into what is uſually called, good company.

When the celebrated ſurgeon, Mr. Samuel Sharpe, who died ſome years ago at Bath, retired from practice, he made the tour of France and Italy, accompanied by his daughter, and reſided for ſome time in Paris, where he was deſired, by the Britiſh ambaſſador, to give his opinion on the caſe of a young lady, the only daughter of one of the firſt families in France, who had long laboured under a malady which the French ſurgeons pronounced incurable. Reſpect for the miniſter induced Mr. Sharpe to viſit the patient, who, under his direction, perfectly recovered. The heart of the mother overflowing with gratitude for the recovery of her child, ſhe begged to be informed in what manner ſhe could recompenſe his kindneſs, as he no longer took fees, at the ſame time hinting, that if he had any favour to ſolicit at court, the intereſt of her family would enſure him ſucceſs. Mr. Sharpe told her that he meant to ſtay the winter in Paris, and that if ſhe would do him and his daughter the honour to admit them to her aſſemblies, he ſhould deem himſelf overpaid—'Sir,' ſaid the lady, after a pauſe of ſome minutes, 'I am extremely ſorry that you ſhould have aſked the only thing that I am unable to do for you, for, whatever may be my own opinion, if I were to attempt to introduce you, I ſhould be inſtantly deſerted by all my acquaintance.'

Dr. Johnson.

The following anecdote of him has eſcaped all his biographers. As a perſon was ſhewing the doctor the caſtle of Edinburgh, he mentioned to him a tradition, that ſome part of it had been ſtanding three hundred years before Chriſt. 'Much faith,' replied the doctor, in his uſual manner, 'is due to tradition; and that part of the building which was ſtanding at ſo early a period, muſt undoubtedly have been the rock upon which it is built?'

Carlini.

Carlini, the celebrated Harlequin of the Italian comedy at Paris, became hypochondriacal, and conſulted M. Tronchin, the phyſician, about his complaint. 'You want amuſement, my good friend (ſaid Tronchin to him) go, and ſee Carlini, he will make you laugh, and will do you more good than any thing I can preſcribe for you.'—'Alas, ſir,' ſaid the patient, 'I myſelf *am Carlini!*'

The Turf.

The great attention that country gentlemen pay to the breed of their horſes and dogs, and the little regard they have to any thing, except property, in the marriages of their ſons and daughters, has been often remarked. A claſſic of the ſtable, who has lately written a pamphlet, with accurate pedigrees of all the eminent ſtallions and brood mares in the kingdom, and who may very properly be called the *Rouge Dragon* of Newmarket, introduces his book by the following pompous preface.

'To reſcue the turf from the encreaſing evil of falſe pedigrees, has long been the wiſh of its moſt noble and zealous ſupporters; to effect ſo deſireable a purpoſe, it will be found neceſſary to bring together a *well authenticated* collection of pedigrees of the moſt noted horſes and mares, from the earlieſt periods; but ſo many difficulties occur in the proſecution of ſuch a deſign, that the public wiſh ſtill remains ungratified, and almoſt unattempted. A gentleman

tleman of Staffordſhire, a few years ago attempted a work of this nature on a very extenſive plan, and it is much to be regretted that he did not live to complete what there is reaſon to believe he had ſo ably begun, &c.'

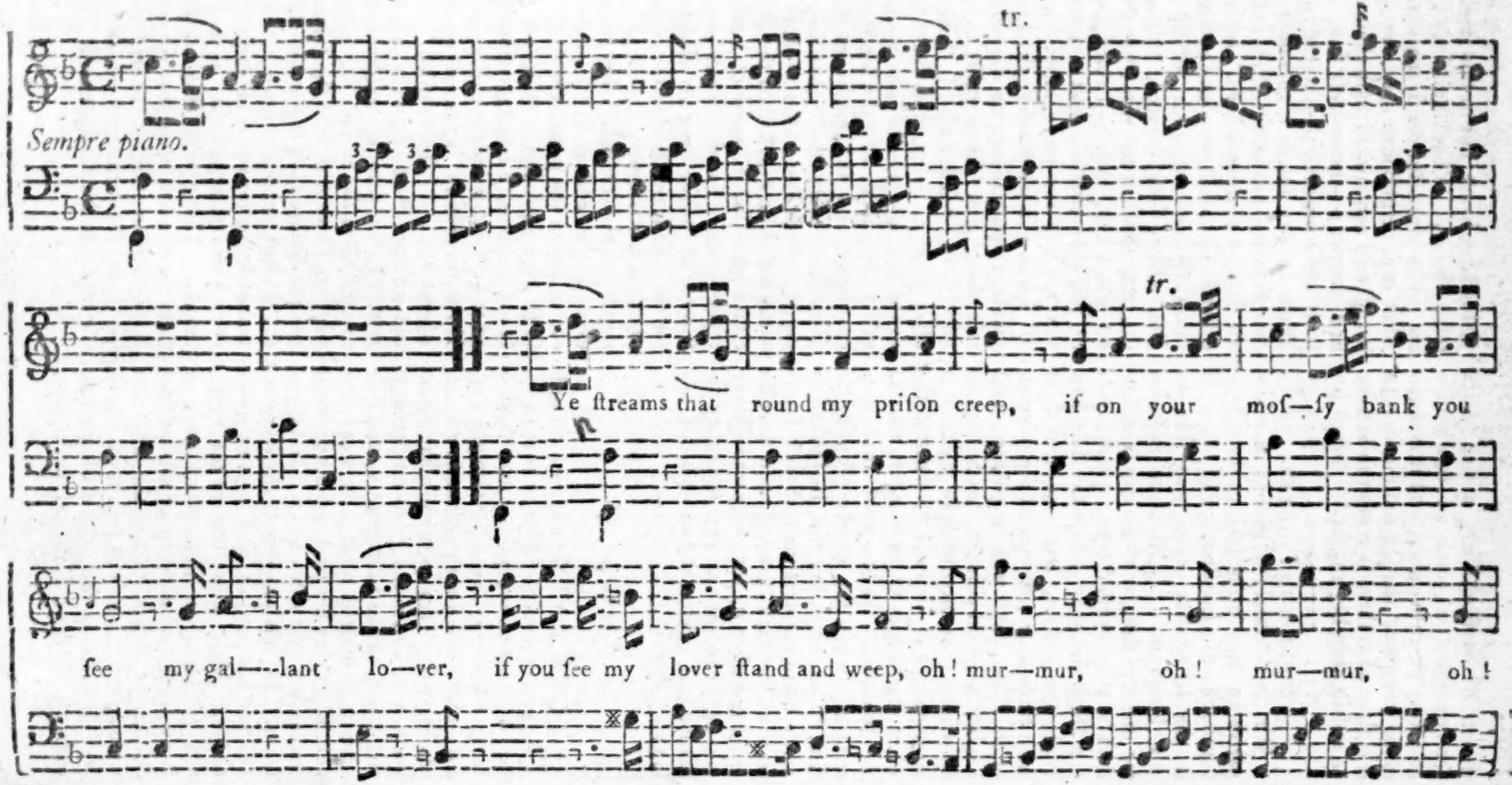
PUGH, THE PAINTER.

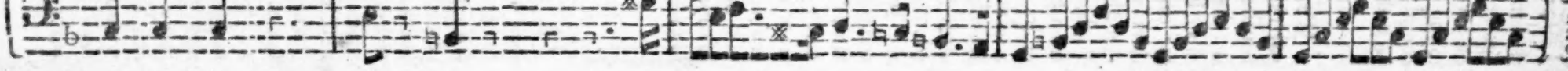
WE were lately told that a white partridge had been ſeen in the neighbourhood of London, and that it is the firſt that ever was ſeen in this kingdom. This is a miſtake, for one was ſhot by the marquis of Lothian's gamekeeper ſome years ago; and about the year 1765, the late Mr. Pugh, the painter, had one ſent him from Shropſhire, to make the portrait of it. Mr. Pugh was a painter, and a tolerable good painter, but he was no ſportſman; he accordingly painted a large oak, and ingeniouſly painted the white partridge as perched on one of the branches. When told that partridges always ſat on the ground, he ſaid, 'that might be, but it looked ſo much more picturesque to have a landſcape in the back ground, and that he could not alter it, for an extraordinary bird ought to have an extraordinary ſituation; it exalted him above his fellows.'

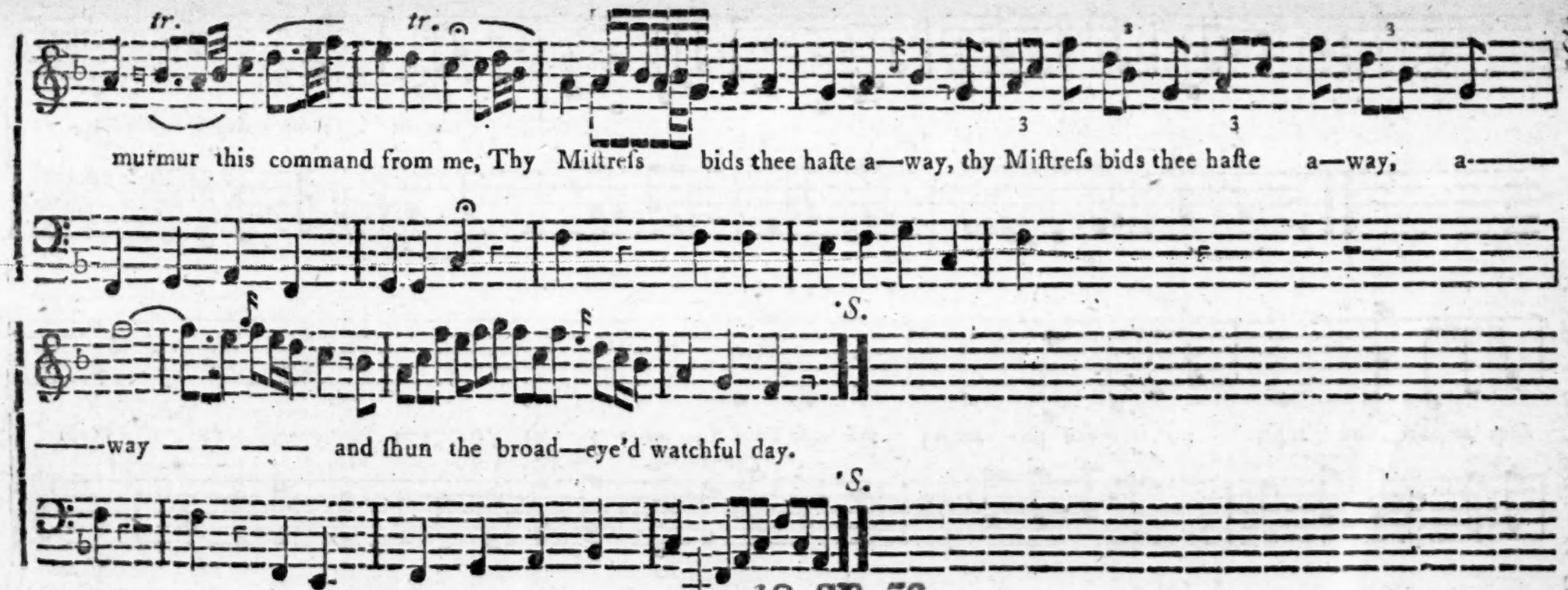
The Green Aſs.

A CERTAIN widow, though pretty much advanced in life, had a mind to marry again. As her fortune was very large ſhe thought herſelf entitled to a young huſband: and accordingly fixed her eye upon a handſome youth, who had nothing but his perſonal recommendations to depend upon. She plainly perceived that there would be no difficulty on his part, but ſhe dreaded the cenſure and ridicule of her neighbours. In this perplexity ſhe communicated her wiſhes and alarms to a maiden ſiſter, who lived in the houſe, and poſſeſſed an uncommon ſhare of ſhrewdneſs and addreſs for all ſuch occaſions. "Siſter," ſays the amorous widow, "what do you think of Leander! It is ſurely the picture of my late huſband. Alas! I ſhould never have yielded my heart but to this irreſiſtible reſemblance. What ſhall I do! for I am in a dreadful conſternation about what my neighbours may ſay of me, being well acquainted with their malice and cruelty;—the pureſt love is not ſheltered from their ill-natured ridicule. Were it not for that, this dear young man ſhould—but—" "How abſurd is all this, my dear ſiſter!" replied the other. "Follow your inclinations, and don't tell me of ſuch fooliſh fears. You will be ſung, hooted, hallooed after, and chalked up, for eight days;—on the ninth, they will think no more of you than one thinks of a friend one has quitted for three months. That aſs which you ſee yonder, ſhall, if you pleaſe, impoſe ſilence on the whole pariſh about you the morning after your nuptials." "That aſs!" "Yes, that aſs. Marry, I ſay, and leave the reſt to me and my aſs." The widow was eaſily perſuaded, and the marriage was concluded, on the credit of the aſs. Dreadful outcry in the pariſh—rough muſic before their doors—not a ſoft thing could be heard from the mouth of either party for the noiſe of kettles and frying pans. In the mean time, the ſiſter had painted the aſs as green as a parrot; and out ruſhed the phænomenon, with a triumphant bray, into the midſt of the crowd. In an inſtant every kettle and pan was mute, and every ſoul in the pariſh crowded round ſo ſtrange a prodigy. "A green aſs! Good heavens, who could have believed it! Well, wonders will never ceaſe. How ſurprizing is nature in all her operations!" "I dreamed," cries an old woman, "of this very aſs a week ago. I am ſure it betokeneth ſomething bad to our town. A number of white mice appeared in the ſame manner juſt before the plague that happened in my youth." Such obſervations and exclamations as theſe took place of the clamour about the new-married couple. The green aſs laſted its eight days, and then there was no more curioſity about the green aſs than there had been about the new married couple the moment the aſs appeared.

" Thy Miſtreſs bids thee haſte away," &c.


tr.
Sempre piano.
tr.
Ye ſtreams that round my priſon creep, if on your moſ—ſy bank you
ſee my gal——lant lo—ver, if you ſee my lover ſtand and weep, oh! mur—mur, oh! mur—mur, oh!




tr.
tr.
murmur this command from me, Thy Miſtreſs bids thee haſte a—way, thy Miſtreſs bids thee haſte a—way, a——
S.
——way — — — — and ſhun the broad—eye'd watchful day.
S.

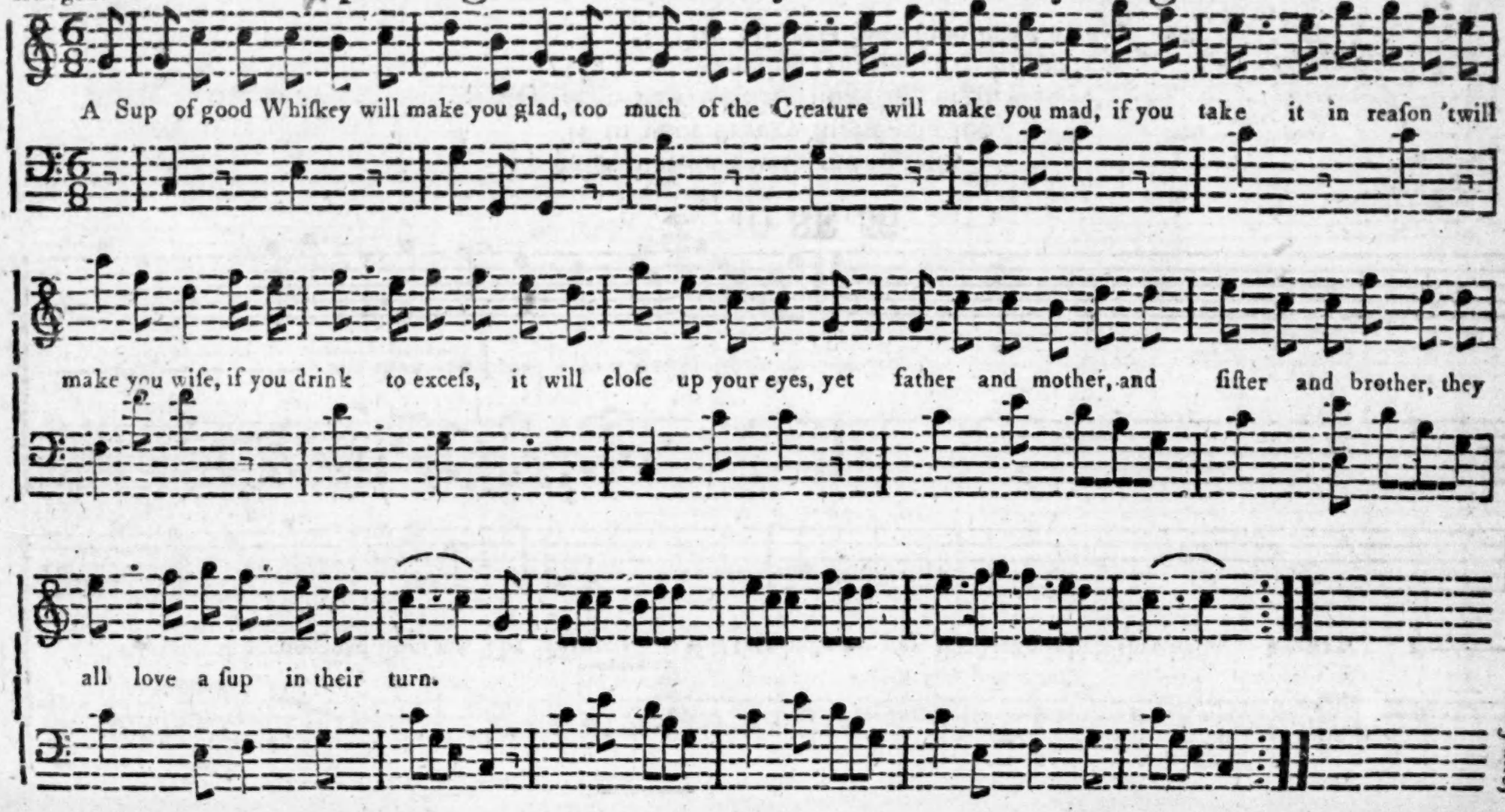
10 SE 56

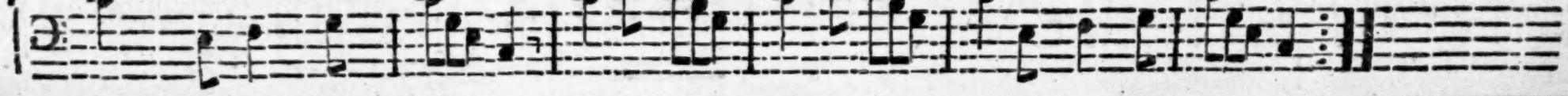
II.

Ye gales that love with me to ſigh,
If in your breezy flight you ſee
My dear FLORESKI ling'ring nigh,
Oh! whiſper this command from me:
"Thy Miſtreſs bids thee haſte away," &c.

A Sup of good Whiſkey will make you glad.

Allegro.


A Sup of good Whiſkey will make you glad, too much of the Creature will make you mad, if you take it in reaſon 'twill
make you wiſe, if you drink to exceſs, it will cloſe up your eyes, yet father and mother, and ſiſter and brother, they
all love a ſup in their turn.



II

Some Preachers will tell you to drink is bad,
I think ſo too—if there's none to be had:
The Swadler will bid you drink none at all,
But while I can get it a fig for them all,
Both Layman and Brother,
In ſpite of this pother,
Will all take a ſup in their turn.

III

Some Doctors will tell ye 'twill hurt your health,
And Juſtice will ſay 'twill reduce your wealth,
Phyſicians and Lawyers will all agree,
When your money's all gone, they can get no fee,
Yet Surgeon and Doctor,
And Lawyer and Proctor
Will all take a ſup in their turn.

IV

If a Soldier is drunk ſeen on his duty found,
He ſoon to the Three legg'd Horſe is bound,
In the face of his Regiment obliged to ſtrip
A Naggin will ſoften the Drummer's whip,
For Serjeant and Drummer,
And likewiſe his honour,
Will all take a ſup in their turn.

V

The Turks who arrived from the Porte ſublime,
They told us that drinking was held a great crime,
Yet after their dinner, away they ſlunk,
And tippled their wine,'till they got quite drunk,
The Sultan and Crommet,
And even Mahomet
They all take a ſup in their turn.

VI

The Quakers will bid you from drink abſtain,
By Yea and by Nay, 'tis a fault in the Vain,
Yet ſome of the Broadbrims will get to the ſtuff
And tipple away 'till they've tippled enough,
For ſtiff rump and ſteady,
And Solomon's Lady,
Would all take a ſup in their turn.

VII

The Germans will ſay they can drink the moſt,
The French and Italians will alſo boaſt,
Hibernia's the Country, for all their noiſe,
For generous drinking and hearty boys,
There each jovial fellow,
Will drink 'till he's mellow,
And take off his glaſs in his turn.

Sketch of the Character of the late James Boſwell, Eſq.

THIS gentleman, who died on Tueſday, May 19, 1795, has made ſuch a diſtinguiſhed figure in the literary world, that he ſhould not be ſuffered to drop into the grave without notice.

His original powers of mind were not of the higher kind, but they were greater than has been generally ſuppoſed. He poſſeſſed humour, and was not without learning. If he had cultivated his poetical talents, he would moſt probably have acquired no inconſiderable repute in the ſportive province. His darling propenſity was an avarice of fame; and this propenſity he indulged rather by courting the acquaintance of celebrated characters, than by drawing from the reſources of his own mind.

He made his entrance into public life by an account of the famous Paſcal Paoli; and by the extravagant zeal which marked his repreſentation of the Corſican hero, Mr. Boſwell contrived to elevate himſelf. When he had ſufficiently exalted the character of Paoli for the purpoſes of deriving a reflected fame himſelf, he found means to get into particular intimacy with Dr. Johnſon, and of courſe became known to all the literary connections of the great Britiſh moraliſt. By his interceſſion Johnſon was induced to gratify an early deſire of viſiting the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, and Mr. Boſwell had the pleaſure of being the Cicerone to the literary Leviathan, and of ſhewing him about to all curious people in the north.

Of this expedition Boſwell wrote an account, and in his hiſtory of Sam. Johnſon's rambles, he did not forget to take due notice of himſelf.

Mr. Burke was the next diſtinguiſhed character with whom Boſwell connected himſelf; but as Mr. Burke ſhone with too great a radiance in converſation for Boſwell to diſplay his tranſient gleams, he withdrew to the milder influence of ſir Joſhua Reynolds, and continued intimate with the latter till his death ſpread a cloud over the world of art.

Boſwell's "Life of Dr. Johnſon" is his principal work, and a very amuſing one it is, for in a very whimſical manner he details the character and manners of one of the beſt critics and one of the ſoundeſt moraliſts that this country ever knew.

It was Boſwell's intention to give a biographical account of Sir Joſhua Reynolds; but as the domeſtic particulars of that great artiſt were but few, and as Boſwell did not profeſs to know much of painting, he relinquiſhed the idea; very properly conceiving, that it was the province of a painter to raiſe a profeſſional monument to the Britiſh Apelles.

In private life Boſwell was entertaining, as he abounded in anecdote, and had a peculiar caſt of dry humour, which induced his hearers to conceive that "more was meant than met the ear." He was convivial, without being ſocial, for though he could partake of the laugh of the table with great glee, he never ſeemed to have any attachment to his moſt intimate companions, unleſs they could in ſome meaſure contribute to the extenſion of his fame. If, however, he was not very ſuſceptible of friendſhip, or zealous in maintaining his connections, he was not malevolent, and never indulged himſelf in detraction. Give him but fame himſelf, and he did not mind how many partners he had to ſhare it with him.

As a father, he was as affectionate as his love of ſociety and diſtinction would permit him to be, and in the proper duties of life we have no reaſon to doubt but that he was an honeſt man.

Anecdote of Sir Robert Walpole.

THERE is extant a MS. letter of this great ſtateſman to the late duke of Newcaſtle, reſpecting Wood's halfpence. It tells him, that "if after all the Iriſh ſhould diſlike the plan, I ſhall give it up, as I would never wiſh to oppoſe the general opinion of a country on any meaſure whatever."

Trial

The Trial of the Reverend William Jackſon, at the Bar of the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, on an Indictment for High Treaſon, before Lord Chief Juſtice the Earl of Clonmell, Juſtice Downes, and Juſtice Chamberlain, April 23, 1795.

JOHN COCKAYNE, *examined by the* ATTORNEY GENERAL.

(Continued from our laſt, page 392.)

ATTORNEY GENERAL. To what part of *France* was the meſſenger to go?—*A.* I underſtand they were to go to *Paris.*

Q. From whom did you underſtand that?—*A.* From them all.

Q. Did either *Tone* or *Reynolds* receive any encouragement to go?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Either *Tone* or *Reynolds* in your preſence?—*A.* Yes.

Q. By whom?—*A.* By the priſoner and *Rowan.*

Q. What were the encouragements that *Jackſon* held out to *Tone*?—*A.* That he would find the *French* a generous and, I think, a brave people—a generous people.

Q. Was there any thing in the converſation that led *Jackſon* to ſay that?—*A.* What brought that ſpeech from *Jackſon* I preſume, was owing to the difficulties that *Tone* raiſed to his going.

Q. What were they?—*A.* A wife and family.

Q. Were there any others mentioned?—*A.* The loſs of opportunities which might very likely ariſe from his remaining in this kingdom.

Q. Did *Jackſon* give *Reynolds* encouragement to go, or uſe any perſuaſions?—*A.* Not much—he did not like him; he would rather have had *Tone.*

Q. Do you know the hand-writing of the priſoner?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Do you know whether he had correſpondence while here with perſons out of this kingdom?—*A.* I do not know what letters he wrote.

Q. I did not aſk you—did he write letters?—*A.*—I believe—I know—I remember his writing one.

Q. Was is it in his own name, or under another ſignature?—*A.* I cannot tell.

[*Here the witneſs proved Mr. Jackſon's hand-writing to the ſuperſcription of a letter, dated 5th of April, 1794, and directed to Mr. Stone. He alſo proved a ſecond paper, (the paper of addreſſes) and a third in his (the witneſſes) hand-writing, dated the 24th of April, 1794, and directed to Benjamin Bereſford.*]

Q. On what occaſion did you write that letter, or by whoſe directions?—*A.* By the priſoner's directions.

Q. Was is it your own compoſition or a copy?—*A.* It was a copy.

Q. From what?——(*A long pauſe.*) *A.* From a letter in the hand-writing of the priſoner.

Q. Who gave you that letter?—*A.* The priſoner.

Q. Did you take a juſt copy?—*A.* I believe ſo.

Q. Whoſe hand-writing is the ſuperſcription?—*A.* Mine.

Q. What was done with it when you copied it?—*A.* It was conveyed to the poſt office.

Q. Who ſealed it?—*A.* The ſeal is ſo much defaced that I cannot ſay.

Q. At what time of the day did you get it to copy?—*A.* I believe in the morning.

Q. And did you ſit down immediately to copy it, or did you make any other uſe of it?—*A.* I don't know whether I ſent another copy of it.

Q. That is not the queſtion—did you ſhew it to any perſon?—*A.* If I ſhewed it to any body it was to Mr. *Sackville Hamilton.*

Q. Did you ſhew it to him?—*A.* I really believe ſo.

Q. Did you ſhew him any letter?—*A.* I think I carried the original of that very letter to him—I verily believe I did:—If I ſhould ſwear poſitively, and that it turns out otherwiſe, you will ſay that I have ſaid wrong.

Q. Then can you recollect that you carried any letter to Mr. *Hamilton*?—*A.* I do recollect.

Q. Are you ſure of that?—*A.* I am.

Q. Did you carry any other letter?—*A.* No, and for that reaſon I thing this was the letter.

QUESTION BY THE COURT. In whoſe hand-writing was the letter you carried Mr. *Hamilton*?—*A.* In the priſoner's.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. Did you get the letter back?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Did he deliver it immediately, or did you go again for it?—*A.* I went again for it.

Q. What became of the original afterwards?—*A.* The priſoner got it.

Q. Do you know what Mr. *Hamilton* did with the letter you ſhewed him?—*A.* He took a preſs copy of it—I think I was in the room when he took it.

Q. Did you ſee him take a preſs copy of any letter?—*A.* I Did.

Q. Of what?—*A.* Of the original of this letter.

Q. Now did you bring the original of that letter to any body before you returned it to the priſoner?—*A* I carried it back from Mr. *Hamilton* to the priſoner, and did not ſhew it to any perſon in the mean time.

Q. Who put the copy into the poſt-office?—*A.* I don't know—it was written in the preſence of the priſoner, and ſent to the poſt-office.

QUESTION BY THE COURT. By whoſe directions?—*A.* By the directions of the priſoner.

[A letter dated 21ſt and 24th April, 1794, produced.]

ATTORNEY GENERAL. In whoſe hand-writing is the ſuperſcription?—*A.* My own.

Q. By whoſe directions did you write it?—*A.* By the priſoner's

Q. Was it put into the poſt-office?—*A.* I do not know, and it is neceſſary I ſhould explain; there were ſeveral letters ſent by the ſervants of the coffee-houſe, and ſome were put in by myſelf, and I cannot tell which were which.

Q. Did you put in any letters by the priſoner's

directions?—*A.* All that I put in were by his directions, but I cannot identify them.

(A letter produced.)

Q. Whoſe hand-writing is the direction?—*A.* Mine.

Q. By whoſe directions did you ſuperſcribe that?—*A.* By the priſoner's.

Q. Look on that which is inſide, was the cover ſealed up when you got it, or did you ſee the paper with the croſs on it which is encloſed?—*A.* I never ſaw it before; do not underſtand me to ſay that I knew that encloſure was within the cover I directed.

Q. Look at that ſecond cover—whoſe hand-writing is that?—*A.* My hand-writing.

[A letter produced.]

WITNESS. The ſuperſcription of the firſt outer cover is my hand-writing.

Q. By whoſe directions?—*A.* By the priſoner's.

Q. Look on the ſecond cover—whoſe is the ſuperſcription?—*A.* Mine.

Q. Whoſe is the writing within?—"Remember me to *Laignelot* and family?"—*A.* Mine.

Q. By whoſe directions did you write them?—*A.* By the priſoner's.

Q. Then the firſt muſt have been open when you wrote them?—*A.* It was.

Q. Were theſe done both on the ſame day or not?—*A.* I know I did direct four or five on the ſame day, but I am not certain whether I wrote theſe or not.

Q. Did the priſoner ever prevent you from going to the poſt-office with letters?—*A.* No.

[The paper was produced again, and the writing in the inſide cover the witneſs acknowledged to be his hand-writing.)

Q. Did you ſee any letter directed to *Horne Tooke*?—*A.* I did.

[A letter directed to *Horne Tooke*, produced.]

Q. Did you read it?—*A.* I did.

Q. Would you know it again?—*A.* I would—[here the letter was produced to the witneſs,] I believe that is the ſame.

Mr. PONSONBY. Are you ſure it is the ſame?—*A.* It is very hard to ſwear it is the ſame, but I verily believe it is the ſame.

The witneſs *Cockayne*, was afterwards croſs-examined by Mr. CURRAN, during which the principal matter that came out was, that he had known the priſoner for eighteen years, that he was always on a footing of the greateſt and moſt confidential friendſhip with him, that his inducement to this proſecution was in conſequence of his having taken the oath of allegiance to his majeſty three times, which he conſidered compelled him as an honeſt and faithful ſubject to come forward and diſcloſe any treaſonable matter that he knew of, that he was to receive from Mr. Pitt 300l. on this proſecution taking place, which he alledged the priſoner at the bar was indebted to him on account of buſineſs done for him in his profeſſional line, and which he ſtated to Mr. Pitt he ſhould loſe in the event of the priſoner's conviction, who then promiſed he ſhould be no loſer by it, that he had been tried in London for *perjury* but was acquitted of it, and that he had received a full pardon for all treaſons or miſpriſion of treaſons committed in this country.

Sackville Hamilton, Eſq. was afterwards examined as to his knowledge of Cockayne and with reſpect to the letters that were intercepted, as was alſo Iſaac de Joncourt, Eſq. deputy comptroller of the poſt office, who proved the ſtoppage of the letters, which were now produced and read.

A Monſieur Beresford chez. Bourcard and Co, Baſle, Switzerland.

Dublin, 24th April, 1794.

SIR,

YOU are requeſted to ſee Mr. Madgett directly, and inform him that this evening two papers containing the opinion of the firſt counſel in this kingdom relative to his family lawſuit are ſent off to him by the poſt. Mr. Madgett's friend has been wholly occupied ſince his arrival here in obtaining thoſe opinions, attending different conſultations and collecting what is now ſent as a real caſe in point—Your brother-in-law with whom the friend of Mr. Madgett here had frequent conferrences, approves the opinions as containing the opinions of all good and honeſt lawyers on the ſubject. Madgett may therefore proceed for the recovery of his family fortune by hoſtile or pacific means as he and his friends think proper.

I am Sir,

Your humble Servant,

THOMAS POPKIN.

N. B. Your brother-in-law has written to your wife in order to find out the ſex of your child.——I am told that it is a very fine boy, the picture of his father, found in every part except the brain.

Meſſrs. Lawrence and Co. at their Coal Wharf, Rutland Place, near Blackfriars Bridge, London, encloſing a Letter directed to Mr. Store.

Dublin, 21 April, 1794.

Dear Sir,

YESTERDAY your letters were delivered to me, I am glad to find that the patterns I ſent have reached the perſons for whom they were intended; as from the ſilence of the parties I concluded that the outriders had neglected the delivery of them. I do not ſee any thing in the late change of faſhions which alters my opinion of the ſtability of the new inſtitution, particularly as the principal perſons who ſuperintended it, I never have been able to detect in the ſlighteſt deviation from the line of conſiſtency. The reſt have at all times been ſuſpected of ſiniſter motives and tergiverſation.

The ſtate of manufactures in England which your friend drew out, and which you ſo obligingly gave, is very juſt, as far as it related to England; but the principles of the people, with regard to trade, their opinion as to a change, to be brought about by induſtry and co-operating exertion are ſo totally different, as to throw all compariſon out of the queſtion. I am promiſed by a very eminent and ſenſible manu-

facturer

facturer a ſtatement of the manufacturing branches here which will gratify you.

I ſhall obey the inſtructions of your ſiſter-in-law by not writing to her, which does not however preclude me from requeſting, that when you write you will remember me in the moſt affectionate manner to her and Mr. Nicholas. Let them know where I am, and that I am doing every thing in my power to ſerve Mr. Nicholas, and give him ſatisfaction in bringing his affairs to the iſſue he wiſhes. His friends here have it in agitation to ſend a perſon, on whom his family and he can depend, to him with copies of ſuch covenants and leaſes, as will ſhew the readineſs of his ſiſter-in-law here to come immediately to terms with him; and I ſhall adviſe a junction of intereſt, rather than a tedious Chancery-ſuit. I wiſh you would copy this part of my letter, and ſend it to him; a few days will decide whether the perſon goes or not; if he ſhould, he will go from me and the family here with full power to treat with Mr. Nicholas, finally ſettle the terms, and thus put an end to enmity and litigation. I am ſure the medium of a third perſon is all that is wanting to bring the parties perfectly to accord. The ſiſter-in-law is admirably diſpoſed to a reconciliation. I hope this will be effected, as one interview is better than a thouſand letters. If the perſons ſhould go, Mr. Nicholas muſt receive him as he deſerves, and treat him as he will merit. I had written the above during the negociation with a perſon to go to Mr. Nicholas. He has this morning the 24th of April, decided that his private affairs will not permit him. I ſhall therefore ſend a ſtatement of the family expectations and ſituation here drawn up by as eminent a pleader as the gentleman who compoſed the paper in England.

I ſhall ſet out for Cork in a day or two, from which place you ſhall hear from me; and ſhould you receive any intelligence from or of our friends, I entreat you to communicate it to me under cover to John Cockayne, Eſq; to be left at the poſt-office, Cork. I wiſh you would write the firſt poſt day to your ſiſter-in-law, and deſire her to inform Mr. Nicholas, that to-morrow I ſend off two letters for him from his friends here, containing opinions thoroughly conſidered and well digeſted by the firſt counſel here; as ſuch he may ſhew them, and the family may act accordingly. As my time has been wholly employed in collecting them, and as they come from the firſt and moſt enlightened ſources, let your ſiſter-in-law deſire Mr. Nicholas to look out for them as matters of conſequence: they contain the real ſtate of the caſe.

I ſincerely wiſh you happineſs, and that of your family, and am truly, Your's,

THOMAS POPKINS.

Do not fail to communicate to Mr. Nicholas by the means of your ſiſter-in-law what I have written.

THOMAS M'LEAN, *Examined by* Mr. FRANKLAND.

Q. What is your buſineſs?—I am one of his majeſty's meſſengers.

Q. Where do you reſide.—In *London.* [A paper was then produced to him.]

Q. Did you find that any where.—*A.* Yes, in the poſſeſſion of *William Stone*, of *Oldford* in *Middleſex.*

Q. On what occaſion.—*A.* I was ſent with *Lauzun* another meſſenger to take him into cuſtody, and we found it in a drawer in his room at his houſe at *Oldford.*

Croſs-examined by Mr. PONSONBY.

Q. Did you find that letter in *Ireland?*—*A.* No: it was found at *Oldford* in *England.*

[This letter was then offered to be read.]

Mr. PONSONBY. I object to this letter being read in evidence, becauſe it was not found in the priſoner's cuſtody; becauſe it was not found in the county in which the treaſon is laid in the indictment. But it is found in another kingdom, and therefore cannot be read here. In *Henſey's* caſe, 1 *Bur. Lord* MANSFIELD ſaid, "It is certain that ſome one overt act muſt be proved in the county, where the indictment is laid: indeed if any one be ſo proved in that county, it will let in the proof of others in other counties."—But it is not aſſerted nor can it be ſupported, that papers found in another kingdom can be read.

The court in part allowed Mr. Ponſonby's argument, but afterwards allowed the letter to be read, on the ground, that, it went to corroborate and connect with the other papers, found in the poſſeſſion of Jackſon.

[The paper was then read.]

A Croſs ✕

To Monſieur Daudebuſcaille.

(The outward cover.)

To Meſſrs. Texier, Angely et Maſſac,
at Amſterdam.

(The inſide cover.)

A Croſs ✕

[Outward cover.]

To Mr. Chapeaurouge,
Merchant,
Hamburgh.

[To each a recommendation to forward the incloſed.)

EDWARD LAUZUN, *Examined by* MR. FRANKLAND.

Q. Do you hold any employment?—*A.* I am one of his majeſty's meſſengers.

Q. Did you ever ſee that paper?—(ſhewing him a letter.)—Yes, I found it in the apartment of *William Stone*, at *Oldford.*

To Mr. William Stone, London.

Dublin, 5th April, 1794.

Dear Sir,

OWING to a variety of incidents, which I will explain when I have the pleaſure of ſeeing you, I have been prevented writing until the preſent moment. Some very excellent friends to whom I owe moſt ſingular obligations being apprized of my arrival, have endeavoured to

render me ſervice—and, were their power equal to their wiſhes, I am confident I ſhould experience the benefit of their good intentions: accepting, as I do, the will for the act, they have a claim on my gratitude.

I muſt requeſt you not to make uſe of any of the addreſſes I left you, the price and nature of the articles being entirely changed.

You will have the goodneſs to encloſe your letter or letters to me, under a cover thus directed—John Cockayne, Eſq. Hyde's Coffee-houſe, Dame-ſtreet, Dublin.

Pray write immediately.

I requeſt, my dear ſir, that you will dedicate an inſtant, on the return of the poſt, in acknowledging the receipt of this letter; and if you have any letters from the family at Shields which regard their affairs in this country, you cannot too ſoon encloſe them to me, as the aſſizes at Cork are about to commence.

In the courſe of a very few days I will give you ſome information reſpecting the bills which you commiſſioned me to preſent.

I hope your lady enjoys better health, and with very ſincere wiſhes for her and your happineſs, I requeſt you to believe me your real friend,

THOMAS POPKINS.

OLIVER CARLTON, *examined by the* ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Q. Do you know the priſoner?—*A.* Yes,—I aſſiſted in arreſting him on a warrant from *Lord* CLONMELL for high treaſon.

Q. Where did you arreſt him?—*A.* At *Hyde*'s coffee-houſe.

Q. In what part of the houſe?—*A.* Up two pair of ſtairs, back, in bed.

Q. At what time?—*A.* Ten in the morning, 23d April.

Q. Did you find any papers in the room?—*A.* I found ſeveral papers on a table and others in a trunk in the room where he ſlept.

(The papers ſhewn to the witneſs.)

Q. Do you know theſe papers?—*A.* Yes.—I found theſe on Mr. *Jackſon*'s table.

Croſs examined by Mr. PONSONBY.

Q. Was the door ſhut?—*A.* It was ſhut, but not locked.

Mr. FRANKLAND. We will prove a letter written by Mr. *Stone*, addreſſed to Mr. *Thomas Popkins*.

Mr. CURRAN. I object to this evidence; my doubt is as to reading a letter, merely becauſe it was found in the chamber where Mr. *Jackſon* was in bed; it is not in the hand-writing of Mr. *Jackſon*.

Mr. PRIME SERJEANT. This letter was found on Mr. *Jackſon*'s table, and it is proved that he was the Mr. *Thomas Popkins* directed to.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. Beſides, the letter to which this was an anſwer was found on *Stone*.

THE COURT. You need not trouble yourſelf: it is good evidence.

Q. BY A JUROR. Was there another bed in the room?

WITNESS. No.

Mr. JACKSON. Sir, there was another bed in the room?

WITNESS. If there was, I did not obſerve it.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. Did the priſoner at the bar ſay any thing about thoſe papers?—*A.* He was very much agitated—he jumped out of bed and ran about the room in great confuſion—he ſaid he did not care about any but one particular paper; and he aſked me what right I had to take his papers; I told him my authority; that I had a judge's warrant.

Mr. JACKSON. I beg leave to aſk this queſtion—In the firſt place, the witneſs is wrong as to the fact of the bed.—Now let me aſk you, did I, or did I not, when you were taking the papers, voluntarily ſay, there is the key of my portmanteau—take it?—*A.* You did.

Mr. JACKSON. You regarded two cloſets, and ſaid you would have them open?—*A.* Yes.

Mr. JACKSON. And I opened them for you?—*A.* Yes.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. Were any of the papers you have now ſeen, in that trunk that you have mentioned?—*A.* No—the papers there, were of no ſignificance, I think ———

Mr. CURRAN. Do you not believe that that paper which Mr. *Jackſon* expreſſed ſuch anxiety about was a family paper, and entirely of a private nature?—*A.* I do not know.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. *Attorney General* knows that there was ſuch a paper among thoſe that came under his inſpection.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. I do not know—there were ſome papers that related to private affairs, and I believe they have been returned, or at leaſt not examined.

Lord CLONMELL. Was there among them a paper that could raiſe anxiety in the priſoner.

ATTORNEY GENERAL. I think there was one that reaſonably might raiſe ſome anxiety in him.

REUBEN SMITH, *examined by Mr.* ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Q. Do you know Mr. *Stone*, of *Oldfort*?—*A.* Yes.

Q. Have you ſeen him write?—*A.* Yes, frequently.

Q. Look at that paper (*ſhews witneſs a paper*) whoſe hand writing is that?—*A.* I believe it is the hand-writing of Mr. *Stone* of *Oldfort* and of *Rutland-place*.

Q. Look at the ſignature—whoſe hand-writing is it?—*A.* The ſignature is the name of *Stone* reverſed; but I think the words *W. Enots* are Mr. *Stone*'s hand-writing.

Q. Whoſe hand-writing is the body of the letter?—*A.* Mr. *Stone*'s.

[The clerk of the crown then read this letter as follows:]

Mr.

Mr. Thomas Popkins.

DEAR SIR,

I YESTERDAY received yours of the 5th inst. I am happy you find yourself so agreeably situated where you are. I have received no letter for you, but the day after you left me, I received one to say your first letters were received. I have received another since, in which mine was acknowledged which I wrote the post after Gillet was with us, but no mention was made of any other.

I have not made use of what you left with me, what a wonderful change there is in the family. Will it tend to good. I confess I think better of it now than before. I want what you possess a knowledge of the several branches of it to form a proper judgment of the conduct in the last Fracas.

Political affairs seem taking a strange turn if we take into our view the great whole. I cease to wonder at any thing, we seem I think to be the only party resolved to go on with vigour. The king of Prussia publickly avows his disinclination, and I think the French as well as the emperor shew it by their inaction; but to what can the proscription now going forward in Paris tend, will it purify them and make their conduct less exceptionable and their government more fixed and permanent. I really feel a kind of awe in thinking on those subjects, and see every day new matter to astonish me.

We are all tolerable well, and I remain,

Yours very truly,

April 11th, 1794. *W. ENOTS.*

P. S. *Since writing the above, I have received a letter in which is, "I have received our friend's letters, and you must tell him, that having given them to the proper people, he must in future address his friend Nicholas and not me;" and in the conclusion he particularly requests he may not be written to.*

I feel particularly happy that the several letters have been received, and I trust that even in the peculiar circumstances of the family they will produce proper effects.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. We shall now read another paper, there are two covers, both directed by *Cockayne*; the first is directed, "A Messrs. *Texier, Angely et Massac, A Amsterdam.*" Within this is enclosed a second cover directed, "*A Monsieur M. Daudebuscaille, A Amsterdam.*"—and within this is the paper which we shall now read, enclosed in a cover marked on the outside with a large black cross, and within which is written, "Remember me to *Laignelot* and all our friends."

[The clerk of the crown then read this paper as follows:]

THE situation of Ireland and England is fundamentally different in this—the government of England is national, that of Ireland provincial. The interest of the first is the same with that of the people—of the last directly opposite. The people of Ireland are divided into three sects; the established church, the Dissenters, and the Catholics; the first infinitely the smallest portion, have engrossed besides the whole church patronage, all the profits and honours of the country exclusively, and a very great share of the landed property. They are of course aristocrats, adverse to any change, and decided enemies of the French Revolution. The Dissenters which are much more numerous, are the most enlightened body of the nation, they are steady republicans, devoted to liberty and through all the stages of the French Revolution, have been enthusiastically attached to it. The Catholics, the great body of the people, are in the lowest degree of ignorance, and are ready for any change, because no change can make them worse. The whole peasantry of Ireland the most oppressed and wretched in Europe, may be said to be Catholics. They have within these two years received a certain degree of information and manifested a proportionate degree of discontent by various insurrections, &c. They are a bold hardy race, and make excellent soldiers. There is no where a higher spirit of aristocracy than in all the privileged orders, the clergy and gentry of Ireland, down to the very lowest, to countervail which, there appears now a spirit rising in the people which never existed before, but which is spreading most rapidly as appears by the Defenders as they are called, and other insurgents. If the people of Ireland be 4,500,000, as it seems probable they are, the established church may be reckoned at 450,000, the dissenters at 900,000, the catholics at 3,150,000. The prejudices in England are adverse to the French nation under whatever form of government. It seems idle to suppose the present rancour against the French is owing merely to their being republicans; it has been cherished by the manners of four centuries and aggravated by continual wars. It is morally certain that any invasion of England would unite all ranks in opposition to the invaders. In Ireland, a conquered, oppressed and insulted country, the name of England and her power is universally odious, save with those who have an interest in maintaining it: a body however only formidable from situation and property, but which the first convulsion would level in the dust; on the contrary the great bulk of the people of Ireland would be ready to throw off the yoke in this country, if they saw any force sufficiently strong to resort to for defence until arrangements could be made; the dissenters are enemies to the English power from reason and from reflection, the Catholics from a hatred of the English name; in a word, the prejudices of one country are directly adverse, of the other directly favourable to an invasion. The government of Ireland is only to be looked upon as a government of force, the moment a superior force appears, it would tumble at once, as being founded neither in the interests nor in the affections of the people. It may be said, the people of Ireland shew no political exertion. In the first

place,

place, public ſpirit is completely depreſſed by the recent perſecutions of ſeveral. The convention act, the gun-powder, &c. &c. Declarations of government, parliamentary unanimity, or declarations of grand juries, all proceeding from ariſtocrates, whoſe intereſt is adverſe to that of the people, and who think ſuch conduct neceſſary for their ſecurity are no obſtacles; the weight of ſuch men falls in the general welfare, and their own tenantry and dependants would deſert and turn againſt them, the people have no way of expreſſing their diſcontent civiliter *which is at the ſame time greatly aggravated by thoſe meaſures, and they are on the other hand in that* ſemi-barbarous *ſtate which is of all others, the beſt adapted for making war. The ſpirit of Ireland cannot therefore be calculated from newſpaper publications, county meetings, &c. at which the gentry only meet and ſpeak for themſelves. They are ſo ſituated that they have but one way left to make their ſentiments known, and that is by war. The church eſtabliſhments and tythes are very ſevere grievances, and have been the cauſe of numberleſs local inſurrections; in a word, from reaſon, reflection, intereſt, prejudice, the ſpirit of change, the miſery of the great bulk of the nation, and above all, the hatred of the Engliſh name reſulting from the tyranny of near ſeven centuries, there ſeems little doubt but an invaſion and ſufficient force would be ſupported by the people. There is ſcarce any army in the country, and the militia, the bulk of whom are catholics would to a moral certainty refuſe to act, if they ſaw ſuch a force as they could look to for ſupport.*

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. We will now prove the paper found by Mr. *Oliver Carleton* on Mr. *Jackſon*'s table, which is *The State of England* that has been ſo much alluded to.

EXCLUSIVE of poſitive information of the temper of the country, it may be known by people at a diſtance by the following ſigns:

There are no petitions againſt the war.

There are courtly verdicts given by juries with few exceptions.

There are no mobs, though much diſtreſſed.

There is much readineſs to enliſt as ſoldiers.

There is much quietneſs in being impreſſed on the parts of ſeamen.

The votes of parliament are nearly unanimous, though the parliament has run through half its length, and the members of the houſe of commons look to their re-election.

The ſtability of lord Chatham continues in defiance of all his neglects.

Terror pervades the friends of liberty who would ſoon ſhew a different appearance if they were countenanced by the majority of the people.

The temper of England is in favour of the firſt French Revolution but not of the ſecond. —However, on the whole it ſhews ſymptoms of being adverſe to the preſent ſituation of the war, not from diſliking its principle, but from ſeeing little profit in it. At the ſame time, though they think its main object unattainable (namely the overthrow of the preſent French ſyſtem) they would be more earneſt for peace had they either ſuffered enough, or did they think the preſent French government ſincerely diſpoſed to peace.

There are many perſons attached to the principles of the French revolution in England, if they are reckoned numerically but they are as nothing compared to the great maſs of the people who are indiſpoſed to them.

In Scotland the proportion of democrats is encreaſing, but they are as yet a ſmall minority.

Ireland will follow the democracy of Scotland, each of theſe countries wants time only to convince itſelf in its own way, but it will not be convinced by a French invaſion.

If France were to invade England every man would turn out from good will or from fear, and the few who are diſcontented would be quelled with eaſe, as the French citizens were by La Fayette in the Champ De Mars, or the diſaffected lately by the commiſſioners in Alſace.

There could be but one line of conduct for Engliſhmen to purſue, ſhould the country be invaded.—They muſt defend it.

Wars being but the means of attaining peace, and the well meaning among the ſubjects of the confederates, being told that the French are ſo adverſe to peace, or aſk ſuch preliminaries, that it is in vain to treat with them, it would be highly uſeful if France declared after any new ſucceſſes which ſhe may hereafter attain,

Her averſion to conqueſt,

Her diſpoſition to peace,

Her deſire that other nations ſhould govern themſelves.

Her determination of changing this ſyſtem if the war againſt her is continued. And it would be uſeful alſo if every convenient opportunity were taken of declaring that her preſent government is revolutionary, and that the conſtitution of June laſt will be acted upon at the peace; and alſo if ſhe declared her regret at the neceſſity of uſing harſh meaſures, and now and then employed philanthropic language which has an aſtoniſhing effect in pacifying the Engliſh and indeed pacifying Europe.

It would tend much to conciliate the minds of the Engliſh were the convention to decree the liberation of all the Engliſh now in a ſtate of arreſt unaccuſed of crimes, and reſtoring to them their property, at the ſame time allowing them to leave the country within a certain ſpace of time.

It would tend alſo much to create an averſion to the war, were the convention to decree the terms on which they would make peace. This conduct would be magnanimous, and if they did not hold out terms extravagant, the people of this country would not heſitate to ſpeak their averſion to a continuance of the war.

It would be very adviſeable to have copies of the more important decrees of reports lodged at

at Havre to come hither by neutral veſſels for the purpoſe of being tranſlated.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. We will now read another paper proved to have been found on Mr. *Jackſon's*, table; a note from Mr. *Hamilton Rowan* to Mr. *Jackſon*.

——— *Jackſon, Eſq. Hyde's Coffee Houſe, Dame-ſtreet.*

WILL you be ſo good as to ſhare my breakfaſt with me to-morrow at nine, *which I am particularly deſirous of—as I find a party made for dinner cannot take place. I need not ſay that by* nine *I mean* nine *or as near it as you can, for I have hopes that a third perſon will in that caſe take his ſhare before he leaves town, which I find he is forced to do in the courſe of the morning.*

A. HAMILTON ROWAN.

Newgate, April 15th, 1794.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. We ſhall read alſo Mr. *Tone's* note, found alſo on Mr. *Jackſon's* table.

——— *Jackſon, Eſq.*

MR. TONE preſents his compliments to Mr. Jackſon, and is extremely concerned that indiſpenſable law buſineſs hurries him out of town to-morrow morning. He is of courſe deprived of attending Mr. Jackſon at dinner, but will embrace the firſt moment of his return, which he hopes will be in a week, to pay his reſpects to Mr. Jackſon.

Tueſday Morn.

Mr. ATTORNEY GENERAL. We ſhall offer one piece of evidence more; the letter written by *John Hallford Stone* of *Paris* recommending the priſoner to Mr. *Horne Tooke*; it was found on the table in the priſoner's room when he was arreſted.

John Horne Tooke, London.

Paris, 25 Nivoſe.—Second Year of the Republic, one and Indiviſible.

My Dear Friend,

THE circumſtances of the two countries have hitherto prevented me from giving or receiving any information reſpecting you, for as there have been few or no other means of communication than the poſt, I have had the traitorous correſpondence but too much before my eyes, to hazard your tranquility, though I had nothing to fear for my own; this however will be delivered to you by a gentleman, a citizen, I ſhould have ſaid, to whom you have been heretofore known, and I introduce him as one who will be able to give you the moſt accurate information of what is doing, and has been done here——and recommend him alſo as the perſon to whom you may confide your own ſentiments reſpecting the ſtate of affairs in this country or your own.

As I know that your prudence keeps ſome pace with your patriotiſm, you may be ſatisfied that I am ſure of the principles of the man I thus confidentially introduce to you, and thus much you may repoſe on me.—As to the reſt, I leave you to arrange it, wiſhing myſelf a third in the party.

And now my patriotic friend, let me offer you my warmeſt and moſt heartfelt congratulations on the immenſe proſpect of public happineſs which is opening before us; you are amongſt the ſmall number of thoſe, who in the worſt of times have never deſpaired of the cauſe of liberty, and you are the only one who when the name was but a barbariſm amongſt us, taught the great principles of ſacred equality which we have ſo compleatly reduced to practice. I look forward with tranſport and joy, to the moment when the doctrines which you have preached ſhall receive their due acompliſhment, when the various parties of miniſterialiſts and oppoſitioniſts, diſſenters and churchmen, nobles, prieſts and kings ſhall ſink into one undiſtinguiſhed maſs of ruins, and nothing ſhall be ſeen or acknowledged but the people, the ſacred voice of the people.

The little commiſſion which you gave me to the milliner, I have properly executed; it was to have been ſent to the ladies the laſt ſpring, but the untowardneſs of events at that time hindered the completion, and I could not find alſo any one to whom I could properly intruſt it, the faſhion being a little changed; if nothing unforeſeen happens to hinder it, you may expect to have it over in two months at fartheſt; and under happier auſpices than the laſt ſpring; ſince the faſhion is ſo much improved, and I have taken all the precautions and even more than you intruſted me with at Tuffins; but the ſending it, as you may ſuppoſe will depend on circumſtances.

I leave to the friend I introduce to you the relation of the hiſtory of this country for the twelve months laſt paſt. You will have fallen into a thouſand errors on the ſubject of our politics, as I, though on the ſpot, have done, but I think I now ſee land.

God bleſs you, we ſhall meet under happier circumſtances than our laſt, and drink a cool bottle of good Burgundy under the ſhade of our trees, an early day in the next ſummer, if you can ſpare ſo much time from your legiſlative or miniſterial avocations.

Health and Fraternity,

J. H. STONE.

ROBERT MOUNSEY, an attorney from *London* was brought up by the ATTORNEY GENERAL to ſpeak to the character of *Cockayne*, with reſpect to the trial for *perjury*, when he proved that *Cockayne* had been honourably acquitted of that charge.

JOHN COCKAYNE *called up by Mr.* CURRAN.

Q. In what part of the houſe did you lye?--*A.* I lay on the ſame floor with *Mr. Jackſon.*

Q. Who uſually got up firſt?--*A.* I was generally up before him.

Q. Have you heard there were any papers found in his chamber?--*A* I have.

Q. Had you any papers in his chamber the evening before?--*A.* I ſhould think not.

Q. Did you ever ſay ſo any perſon that you had the papers which were found there in your hands at twelve o'clock the night before?--*A.* I never did.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Britiſh Parliament.

(Continued from our Magazine for April laſt.)

ON Tueſday, March 24, in the houſe of commons, Mr. Fox roſe to move, that the houſe reſolve itſelf into a committee, to enquire into the ſtate of the nation. In a long ſpeech he reviewed all the arguments reſpecting the unfortunate war in which we are engaged, which had ſo recently and repeatedly been the ſubject of diſcuſſion. He contraſted the perils to which we were expoſed with thoſe we had experienced in the moſt calamitous period of the American war; and he ſhewed, that they were trifling, when compared with the dangers of our preſent ſituation. He mentioned the new taxes, which the next campaign would neceſſarily impoſe on the country, and that to continue what was a hopeleſs conteſt on our parts, while the enemy remained confeſſedly ſtronger in reputation and reſources, than when their monarchs entertained the wildeſt ideas of aggrandizement and univerſal dominion. He adverted to the great loſs of men we had ſuſtained during the laſt campaign; a loſs, which the country, on account of its decreaſed population, could not eaſily repair. Speaking of our pecuniary reſources, he ſaid, that by this war, we had incurred a funded debt of 50,000,000, and increaſed the unfunded debt to between 6 or 7,000,000, beſide a proportionate augmentation of the permanent taxes. With reſpect to our reſources from commerce, he ſtated, that, in the laſt two years, the revenue in that department had decreaſed 2,000,000l. The trade of Lancaſter and Mancheſter had diminiſhed one half and three fourths; the price of inſurance had been raiſed beyond all example; and yet we were continually boaſting of our inexhauſtible reſources. Taking a retroſpect of the conduct of the king of Pruſſia, he ſhewed the little dependence we could have upon our next principal ally, the emperor, or upon our ſecondary allies, Spain, Portugal, Naples, and Sardinia.—The conduct of our own cabinet was next the ſubject of Mr. Fox's animadverſion. To him juſtice appeared ever to be the beſt policy. All policy not founded in juſtice was unwiſe; but it was our deficiency in both that had enfeebled our efforts: to this he might add, he ſaid, want of humanity, honour, and magnanimity, which he alledged from our plan of ſtarving France, and our hectoring behaviour towards ſeveral of the Italian ſtates, and to Swiſſerland, in which inſolence and meanneſs were coupled, in a manner new to the character of England. The tenour of our conduct too was of the moſt diſcouraging tendency to all thoſe from whom we could have wiſhed to derive aſſiſtance: he alluded to our treatment of the French emigrants in England, of the royaliſts in the weſt of France, of La Fayette and Dumourier; and to the behaviour of lord Hood at Toulon. The Dutch alſo we had alienated from us by forcing them into a war againſt their inclination.—As a further ground for enquiry he mentioned the number of captures that had been made during the preſent war, unexampled in any former one; in one year of the American war, 499 ſhips had been taken from us by the powers then in combination againſt us; while, in 1794, no leſs than 860 were taken from us by the French alone. He mentioned, likewiſe, that although, after the glorious victory of the 1ſt of June, it might have been ſuppoſed that the French could no longer be maſters of the ſea, yet they were, after that period, out two months before lord Howe's fleet could ſail, and ſuffered to traverſe the whole channel unmoleſted.

The laſt ground for an enquiry, ſtated by Mr. Fox, was the ſituation of Ireland, which he repreſented to be truly dangerous and alarming, from the irritation and reſentment excited in that kingdom by the diſappointment of the very hopes which miniſters themſelves had raiſed.

'The moſt popular meaſures,' ſaid Mr. Fox, 'were to have been carried into effect; the entire emancipation of the Catholics was to have taken place; odious and inveterate abuſes were to have been removed: but, no ſooner are the ſupplies granted, and every intereſted view accompliſhed, but the ſcéne changes, and the feelings and intereſt of the Iriſh nation are ſacrificed to the rapacity and ambition of a few paltry placemen, who were deteſted by the country as inſeparably connected with the abuſes it deplored.'

The Catholics of Ireland, upon the neareſt calculation, made about three-fourths of the inhabitants of the whole country. But the Catholics were no longer a divided people from the reſt of the nation: no longer did the parties of Proteſtants and Papiſts exiſt. The only parties now in the country were placemen and penſioners againſt the whole people; and there was no longer any reaſon to dread a diviſion. But there was a circumſtance much more to be dreaded, which was the wiſh that ſome might entertain of ſeparating Ireland from this country; and there were no means of which ſuch perſons could better avail themſelves than the events which lately took place, by which England would be repreſented as a nation hoſtile to the intereſts of Ireland. Gentlemen might conſider whether theſe were not the greateſt dangers that could be dreaded at this moment of war and difficulty, and whether they did not demand a ſerious enquiry; when, if it ſhould appear that lord Fitzwilliam had been wildly running after popularity, and conſequently had adopted meaſures that would produce real evils, he ſhould meet the cenſure which ſuch conduct deſerved; but if, on the other hand, it ſhould turn out that he had been deceived and ſhuffled with by his majeſty's miniſters, who had authoriſed him to do thoſe things which they afterward retracted, it was impoſſible to ſay what puniſhment would be too great for ſuch miſchievous duplicity; and, upon theſe grounds, he could not conceive why an enquiry ſhould be refuſed. In a word, in every point of view, the conduct of miniſters, Mr. Fox contended, had been highly injurious to the country. Day after day did they perſiſt in a war of blood and misfortune; and, although they continued to purſue the ſame means in carrying it on, they were conſtantly varying its object. They appeared to be fighting

fighting for the ſake of the people of France, at the ſame time that their conduct had animated all France againſt them, without gaining any one party to their cauſe; for this reaſon, that they never would ſtate fairly the ſpecific object which they had in view.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer ſaid, that before he would attempt to follow the right honourable gentleman through the complicated detail of which his ſpeech was compoſed, he muſt expreſs his diſapprobation of a certain point on which the principal ſtreſs was laid, namely, his alluſion to the affairs of Ireland. It muſt be obvious, that it was a delicate ſubject; and he doubted whether it could at all be regularly made the ſubject of diſcuſſion in the Britiſh parliament; at leaſt, from the very nature of the caſe, it was impoſſible that the ſubject could be diſcuſſed therein with that full information that its magnitude and importance required.

The impropriety of agitating this ſubject at the preſent period, was obvious in another point of view; namely, that the part of it which related to the Catholics, was a queſtion ſtill pending in the ſiſter kingdom. Any diſcuſſion of it here then would not only be obſerved, but would tend to produce thoſe very evils which the right honourable gentleman profeſſes it to be his wiſh to remove. The queſtion was of the moſt ſerious importance, involving a variety of conſiderations; the effect of ſudden innovation was to be conſidered, and how far the claims of the Catholics may be deemed reaſonable ſo ſoon after the indulgencies granted them in 1793, which certainly were ſufficient for every purpoſe of individual comfort.

With reſpect to the other principal points alledged by the right honourable gentleman as grounds of enquiry, they had already been decided upon in that houſe, and, therefore there was no neceſſity for any new enquiry. However, in anſwer to the right honourable gentleman's obſervations on our pecuniary reſources, he obſerved, that the flouriſhing ſtate of our credit was practically evinced by the facility with which the loan was negociated, which ſhowed, that the energies and reſources of this country roſe and increaſed in proportion to the neceſſity of their exertion. With reſpect to our population, he had an inconteſtable proof, that it was ſufficient to ſupply any increaſed demand for men; and that was the circumſtance of our having a greater army, and a better-manned navy now than in any former war; and as to the right honourable gentleman's ſtatements of our commercial and manufacturing intereſts, they would appear equally erroneous, from the calculations which he himſelf had recently ſubmitted to the houſe, and of the accuracy and fairneſs of which the right honourable gentleman had declared his belief. By theſe it would be ſeen, that both theſe flouriſhed in a degree infinitely ſuperior to what had been ever known in former wars, and were even extenſively flouriſhing when compared to many years of peace.

With reſpect to our conduct toward the neutral powers, all the relations of peace, amity, and honour were inviolably preſerved by Great Britain: and the whole tenour of the conduct of miniſters with reſpect to America would, when examined with candour, be found conſiſtent with juſtice and policy, and all tending to that deſirable end, which had been recently achieved, namely, a treaty of peace and commerce with that country.

On the intereſting operations of the objects of the war, the ſentiments of miniſters had been ſo frequently declared, and had ſo uniformly met the ſanction of that houſe, that it was unneceſſary for him to ſay any thing farther on the ſubject; but he muſt differ from the right honourable gentleman, when he ſaid, that theſe objects ſhould be expreſsly defined, and always kept in view. The objects muſt always of neceſſity be ſubject to variation; and the idea was founded in ſtrict policy, which ſuggeſted that they ſhould be changed and accommodated according to the exiſting circumſtances; neither was it proper, at all times, to hold thoſe out to the world.

Mr. Pitt proceeded to notice various ſtatements of the right honourable gentleman, (thoſe, in particular, which related to the reſources and power of France) which he inſiſted to be founded in error; and he concluded by moving, 'That the houſe do now adjourn.'

Mr. Sheridan obſerved, that it certainly might be deemed preſumption in him to offer any remarks in addition to thoſe which had fallen from his right honourable friend, which were ſo cogent in their own nature, as even to baffle the talents of the right honourable gentleman who had ſpoken laſt, in his attempt to anſwer them. But though a fair and explicit refutation of the arguments which had been urged in ſupport of the motion had been ſtudiouſly evaded, yet ample exertions had been uſed to miſrepreſent facts, and miſtate reaſonings, in order that concluſions, otherwiſe inevitable, might be avoided. After various other remarks, he ſaid, that he was firmly perſuaded of the juſtice, propriety, and neceſſity of the motion; and, in ſupport of this aſſertion, he did not mean to urge the many arguments which had been hitherto brought forward againſt the war, by thoſe who had been its uniform opponents: he would concede, that the great majority of the nation were in favour of theſe hoſtilities in their commencement, that the ſame majority ſupported them in their continuance, and were well perſuaded they might be ultimately brought to a ſucceſsful iſſue. But of this party he would take upon himſelf to ſay, that ten to one were perſuaded that it was requiſite that the hands which conducted the war ſhould be changed. There was not a partial opinion as to the abſurdity and weakneſs of the plans which had been formed. In no country but this could ſuch a ſeries of blunders have been acted with impunity: under every other ſyſtem of legiſlation and policy the authors of them would have been conſigned to contempt, or doomed to puniſhment. As to the conduct of our allies, experience had perfectly convinced him that an enquiry was abſolutely requiſite. The king of Pruſſia had entirely departed from the terms of the treaty he had concluded: the ſame might be ſaid of the empreſs of Ruſſia, who had

never yet fulfilled one of the ſtipulations to which ſhe was pledged. Thus far as to our proſpect of effectual aſſiſtance from our continental alliances; but while he depreciated their value and deſpiſed their importance, he hoped not to be underſtood as endeavouring to vilify Britiſh character, or debaſe Britiſh valour. The conqueſt of the Weſt India iſlands had crowned them with laurels, and even their recent retreat before the numerous hoſts of the French had reflected the higheſt honour upon the officers and men concerned in it.

With reſpect to the conduct of the Britiſh cabinet toward neutral powers, Mr. Sheridan aſſerted that the language of our miniſters abroad muſt have been authorized at home; for it had been uniformly the ſame to every foreign court, and all had been treated with inſolence, contempt, and arrogance. All this, however, had been contended by the right honourable gentleman to be perfectly conſiſtent with the law of nations; but it was ſomewhat ſingular that ſuch different modes of interpreting that law had been adopted, according to the relative value and power of each individual ſtate. Toward Denmark, Sweden, and the United States, we had thought proper to behave with the utmoſt ſubmiſſion; while with the groſſeſt pride we inſulted the petty ſtates of Italy, and loudly called upon them to abandon their neutrality. On what principles of the law of nations, he would aſk, could that neutrality be imputed to them as a crime? Had not his majeſty, in a ſpeech from the throne, expreſſly ſtated the neutrality which he had obſerved, as a principal ground of aggravation of the hoſtilities he had received from the French? And if thoſe hoſtilities had not been ſhewn toward other nations, thoſe nations were ſurely juſtified in preſerving a neutrality which had never yet been violated. As to the affairs of Ireland, it was, indeed, a moſt ſingular remark of the right hon. gentleman, that the preſent motion, both in its origin and diſcuſſion, particularly applied to them, when the houſe could not but recollect that his right honourable friend had ſpoken for at leaſt three hours on various other topics, without in the ſlighteſt degree touching upon them. Nay, more, notice had been given of the preſent motion before any account of the recent changes in Ireland had been known, and therefore all remarks on that head muſt neceſſarily fall to the ground. It certainly was a ground of aggravation in the miſconduct of miniſters, that, in addition to the other calamities they had brought upon the country, they had now contrived to embroil Great Britain and Ireland, and burſt the bands which had hitherto united them together. The right honourable gentleman ſeemed particularly zealous for the independence of the Iriſh parliament; but though on this head he might be ſuppoſed to be as warm as any man, yet, as a Britiſh ſenator, he could not help declaring, that he could not ſee how that independence could be injured by referring the reciprocal ſituation of the two kingdoms as a matter of enquiry to a committee of the Britiſh houſe of commons. This was indeed the ſecond attempt which had been made during the preſent adminiſtration to deprive the people of Ireland of their rights, or to refuſe them their complete enjoyment. Such was the juggling attempt in the year 1785, when, what were uſually called the Iriſh propoſitions, had been brought forward, and ſuch would probably be the tendency of any propoſal which would now be made to reſtore good underſtanding between the ſiſter kingdoms. The right hon. gentleman had likewiſe thought proper to animadvert upon what had been ſaid as to the neceſſity of ſpecifically pointing out the objects of the war; and contended, that from neither of the extreme caſes which had been put, could we juſtly take our ground of proceeding. But the effect of avoiding them, and of adopting the middling courſe between them, had been, that the one deſtroyed the other, and the return to royalty, if the nation were ſo diſpoſed, had been rendered impoſſible. Such was the effect of our temporizing policy with regard to France; and perhaps the great diſunion which prevailed among the allies might, in ſome meaſure, be aſcribed to the ſame ſource.

Mr. Wilberforce, feeling himſelf bound to vote in oppoſition to the motion of this night, and fearing leſt it might appear to differ from the vote which he gave on the firſt night of the ſeſſion, conceived it neceſſary that his vote ſhould not be a ſilent one: he was adverſe to the enquiry moved by the right honourable gentleman, becauſe he thought it highly impolitic, and might be equally injurious at the preſent critical moment, particularly with reſpect to Ireland, in the tickliſh ſituation in which that country now ſtood. He however begged leave to differ from the aſſertion of a right honourable member (Mr. Pitt) that there was no difference in the ſtate of affairs now, and at the commencement of the ſeſſion. On the contrary, if he thought peace a deſirable object then, he was ſtill of opinion it was more ſo now. The general ſituation of affairs, the loſs of our trade, the dereliction of our allies, the extinguiſhing the revolt in La Vendee, and the apparent pacific diſpoſition of the preſent rulers in France, all tended to convince him not only of the deſirableneſs, but the practicability, and even likelihood of a ſpeedy termination to hoſtilities; a ſubject which, if nobody elſe took up, he ſhould think it neceſſary to bring forward, to offer ſome propoſition in the courſe of the preſent ſeſſion.

Mr. Fox, upon the queſtion being loudly called for, roſe to reply to what had been urged againſt him in the courſe of the debate. Upon the general argument that had been uſed on the other ſide of the houſe, he ſhould make this one obſervation—that if they conceived he wiſhed to argue the general queſtion of war and peace, he was much miſunderſtood: his motion went ſolely to an enquiry into the mode in which the war had been carried on. This motion had been objected to, becauſe, it had been ſaid, the event of ſuch enquiry might be to remove the preſent miniſters from the truſt repoſed in them. As far as his opinion

opinion went, he had no hesitation in saying, that such would be the event of the enquiry: but were we to be precluded from that benefit through the fear of those consequences? or was the preservation of their places to be urged as an objection against the investigation of flagrant misconduct? It had also been said by the right honourable gentleman, that the removal of the present ministry might not be followed by the introduction of him, and those with whom he had the honour to act. Perhaps not; he had already declared, in the course of the session, that if his services could be deemed beneficial to his country, he was not disinclined to exert them; but this he would say, that not the king, nor all the princes of Europe combined, could make him any offers that could tempt him to carry on the war upon any other terms than such as necessity and honour could justify.

It was objected to him that he had delayed this motion to so late a period in the session, and during the present critical situation of Ireland. He certainly had not delayed beyond the necessary business which had hitherto occupied that house; and if the right honourable gentleman was sincere in saying he had no objection to the enquiry, excepting what related to Ireland, let him do so; and when they came to move for the necessary papers, let him negative those which regarded that country. With respect to that country, he could not forbear saying a few words more. He had no hesitation in declaring his opinion, that whatever should take place there, the fault would lie at the minister's door; and he had as little doubt but that the noble earl presiding there would fully justify himself; but wherever there was misconduct, there should the blame and censure of the country fall. Let the blame be imputable where it may, all sides must agree there is danger with respect to Ireland; and shall not ministers be called to account for the part they appear to have taken in the business? He was the farthest of any man from thinking that success should be the criterion of merit; but he would ask, whether a general failure in every undertaking was not to be taken *prima facie* as a sufficient ground of enquiry? But the right honourable gentleman said, that resort would not be had to such as would lower this country. This he considered as a most extraordinary assertion from the man, who, of all others, had, in every undertaking, so lowered the dignity and injured the interests of the country. Of himself he would truly say, he had never debased nor sunk her glory: he would have treated with France before the contest began, the other must negociate after being beaten: he would have treated when the event was at least uncertain, when we might have had allies, and not without hopes; the other must treat when nobody can doubt as to the termination of the contest, and after having been deserted by our allies.

The question being loudly called for, the house divided on the question of adjournment, ayes 319, noes 63.

(To be continued.)

Irish Parliamentary Intelligence.

(Continued from our last.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE CATHOLIC BILL.

AFTER the rejection of Mr. Grattan's motion on the 21st of April, for a committee to enquire into the state of the nation; no debate of any consequence took place. Mr. Grattan presented his bill for the entire emancipation of the Catholics, which was read a first time, and the second reading appointed for the 4th of May, on which day it was agreed that the merits and expediency of it should be taken into consideration. Accordingly,

The *Solicitor General* opened the debate, and, after an apposite preface of some length, in which he stated the subject as the most important that ever was agitated in this country, asked "Whether they would leave a trace of that constitution established by what he would ever call the glorious revolution?" He then entered diffusively into the compact agreed to between king William and his parliament of Great Britain, and since recognized by several statutes in Ireland.—After having discussed this point with much legal ability, he came to observe the progressive benefits conferred on the Roman Catholics of Ireland in general, taking occasion to notice, that there would not, as he thought, be fifty Roman Catholic gentlemen who would seek to sit in parliament, or who have the remotest appetite for the bustle of public life. It was not from men like those that the clamour now raised could come; they were too loyal, decorous, and attached to the constitution to raise such an outcry as has produced outrage in the remotest corners of Ireland, and enflamed the peasants by the word EMANCIPATION, which they were taught to think conveyed the idea of lowering the price of land, the uninformed multitude being made the tools of seditious agents. Since the French revolution a new power had been erected in this country by cabals, committees, councils, and meetings, which, for a time, bearded parliament itself.—Here the Solicitor General adverted to the United Irishmen, who had taken upon them the Catholic cause, and whose plan had ended in the fate of that man who was buried the preceding day with all the honours of HIGH TREASON.* As to the letters attributed to a great character not now in the kingdom, he was disposed to hold them unauthentic. He concluded with hoping that the gentlemen of Ireland would say, with the English Barons, "NOLUMUS LEGES ANGLIÆ MUTARI," and he then moved that the bill be rejected.

The right honourable *Denis Browne* said, he was sorry he was not in the house when the hon. gentleman began the statement with which he

NOTE.

* Alluding to Dr. Jackson. See p. 385.

prefaced his motion. The honourable gentleman had ſtated a reſolution of the commons of England in the reign of William and Mary; that reſolution probably ſuited thoſe times; it has nothing to do with the queſtion before you: it is not from the ſituation of the Catholics in 1690 you are to reaſon, but from their ſituation in 1795. I agree with the honourable gentleman, that this queſtion is not to be argued as if a large proportion of our fellow-ſubjects were ſlaves; no, ſir; the Catholics of Ireland have great and valuable privileges dear to them and beneficial to the ſtate; the queſtion ſimply turns on this—is it neceſſary you ſhould remove the reſtrictions on the Catholic (for penal law there is none) to complete your conceſſions, or ſhould you ſtop where you are, for the ſecurity of your eſtabliſhment?—As ſhortly as I can, ſir, I will ſtate to you the opinions I have formed on this ſubject: I owe the ſtatement to my conſtituents and to myſelf. The policy of the legiſlature in 1778 allowed the Catholics to acquire property in Ireland: if it were neceſſary to keep them in political ſubſervience, you ſhould not have granted them that privilege, becauſe property and political ſubſervience are not compatible with each other. The conceſſions of 1793 followed the conceſſions of 1778; as of courſe you admitted the Catholics fully to the conſtituent body of the ſtate, you opened to them the profeſſion of the law, with the exception of the office of king's counſel and judges of the land; you admitted them to your army, to the rank and command of regiments, but you refuſed them the rank of general; you gave them the power of holding revenue offices, except the office of commiſſioner: with this grant of privileges, the moſt liberal that has been made to the ſubject ſince the period of Magna Charta, you blended a refuſal of the power of ſitting in either houſes of parliament. This is preciſely the political ſituation of the Catholics of Ireland. The bill of the right honourable gentleman goes to remove thoſe reſtrictions and diſabilities: If it ſhall appear that they are not neceſſary for the ſecurity of the eſtabliſhment, they ought not to remain, becauſe ſtrong neceſſity alone can juſtify political diſabilities, becauſe ſuch are incompatible with that national concord and collective induſtry that can alone advance the proſperity of a ſtate, becauſe they are cauſes of diſunion always operating injuriouſly and always finally conceded: But, ſir, if it ſhould appear that your grants, as they ſtand, are incompatible with your reſtriction, and even dangerous to the ſtate without removing the reſtriction, there will be little doubt that they ſhould not remain for a moment on the face of your ſtatutes. This is the ſtrong point of view in which this queſtion preſſes on my mind. The Catholic has the power of voting for members of parliament, but he cannot be a member of parliament himſelf. It was urged againſt this conceſſion, that it would make the Catholics, from their numbers, the conſtituent body of the ſtate: If this be the caſe, what have you done by your law? you have created ſeparate intereſts between the conſtituent and the legiſlative body; the Catholic will be able to find a profligate Proteſtant, whoſe only merit with him will be enmity to your eſtabliſhment; thus you would have the conſtituent body warring with the ſtate, inſtead of being, as they ſhould be, an integral part of it: you give them the gradations of the army up to the rank of colonels of regiments, but you refuſe the power of being generals and of heading your armies. Do you think military ambition will ſtop in the Catholic juſt where you wiſh it; no, when you have trained him to arms, with the knowledge of your ſoldiery and your country, he will leave your ſervice, and he may command againſt you; either he will be an inefficient officer, or he will have military ambition; in the one caſe he is uſeleſs, and in the other dangerous. You allow the Catholic the profeſſion of the law, and you refuſe him the power of advancement. Study makes him informed, and profeſſional exertion makes him eloquent; you refuſe to ſuffer the information and the eloquence that your law has created to be uſed for the ſupport of the conſtitution, therefore it will be turned againſt it; you will have him the eloquent advocate of the traitor, becauſe he cannot be the ſervant of the ſtate. If it was neceſſary to grant the indulgence of holding revenue employments to the Catholics, and yet to prevent their having influence in that profeſſion, you miſtook in what you gave and in what you refuſed; you ſhould have allowed them to be commiſſioners, and refuſed their being gaugers, for it is the inferior revenue officer that has influence, not the commiſſioner.

The dangers that I have heard urged in private converſation and in debate, that would ariſe to the eſtabliſhment by allowing the Roman Catholics to ſit in parliament and be judges of the land, the repeal of which are the principal features of this bill, appear to me to be wholly unfounded, the apprehenſion is, if you admit the power of the Catholics being elected to parliament, from their numbers they will become the majority of the parliament, and overturn the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate—not as the parliament is conſidered now; 64 members are returned for counties, the remaining 236 are for cloſe boroughs and free cities; the landed property in the counties is as 49 to 1 in the hands of the Proteſtants. How many counties of Ireland would return Roman Catholics merely for their religion? Is it ſuppoſed that in thoſe days religion has more weight than property in the cloſe boroughs? Their religion, we all know, would not make much way for them in the free cities of the kingdom, which form a very conſiderable part of the repreſentation. This principle might at firſt have ſome weight; I will not pretend to aſcertain, as the conſtitution or parliament ſtands now, how many Roman Catholics would get into parliament; but the number would be ſo ſmall as to make fear from their power ridiculous. It may be admitted that this would be the caſe as parliament ſtands now, but that the Catholic influence would force what is called a reform in parliament, and then, from their numbers, they would be the parliament—ſee how this probability ſtands; the only change that could be in the conſtitution of parliament, would be taking the repre-

repreſentation from the cloſe boroughs and giving it to the counties in ſome ſhape or other; in ſuch a caſe it would be more difficult for the Catholic to come into parliament, than as the conſtituent body ſtands now, for in ſuch a change the return would be thrown entirely from the monied and commercial intereſt to the landed property, which the Catholics have ſo ſmall a portion of. According to the preſent ſyſtem of repreſentation, ability and money would weigh wherever in the conſtituent body there was either ambition or avarice, an able and an informed Catholic would be preferred to a ſtupid Proteſtant; a rich Roman Catholic would be preferred to a poor Proteſtant, but in county repreſentation it would be no ſuch thing, landed intereſt and connection alone would weigh.

As to the danger of their changing the church eſtabliſhment for their own, according to the premiſes I have laid down, they would not have the power of doing it; if it was merely to change one church eſtabliſhment for another, if they had the power, I do not think they would feel that individual intereſt that has operated on them in the exertions they have made, and are making; and if they would pull down the church eſtabliſhment with the view of pulling down all eccleſiaſtical eſtabliſhments, then they have not the ſtrong religious prejudices that we are told ſo much is to be feared from.

Now, Sir, as to the laſt, and I muſt own not the leaſt important part of this conſideration, whether the preſent temper of the times is not againſt changes, whether a ſtate ought ever to yield to threats of violence,—I know it ſhould not: I know that ſuch conduct is unſafe either for bodies politic or individuals, and could I connect the Catholic cauſe with either the threats of Dublin or the inſurrections of the country, I would think that the meaſure, however neceſſary and right in itſelf, was inexpedient at preſent; but, ſir, I deny the connexion between the Catholics of the kingdom and the ſedition of Dublin; I aſſert that the inſurrections of the country are no way connected with this queſtion;—the object is plunder and property; paſſing this bill would not ſtop it, refuſing it would not increaſe it. I conſider this to be a meaſure for the general advantage of the conſtitution, and for the ſpecial benefit of the Catholic nobility and gentry: their humble advocate I am proud to be, becauſe I know them; becauſe I think that, dealt with wiſely and liberally, they would be the ſupporters of your conſtitution, as they have ever been; they would have no intereſt in a change, and they would not, conſequently, wiſh for it: if you wiſh to ſeparate them from the ill-affected, it is practicable, by removing the diſtinction. The turbulent and the ſeditious are only heard of in agitations—in tranquility they are forgotten and deſpiſed. To conclude, ſir, what is aſked, in my mind, ſhould be granted as material to the union, peace, and well being of the kingdom, as right in itſelf and expedient.

Lord *Kingſborough*—It was my wiſh to ſecond the honourable gentleman's motion, and to give a few reaſons for my conduct. This bill is to take the power from the Proteſtants to give it to Catholics. For nineteen years that I have ſat in parliament, I have voted for every indulgence being granted to the Catholics except the elective franchiſe, to which I objected upon account of its conferring political power: I have been a ſteady friend to the Catholics; but I never would give up the Proteſtant intereſt, or take any ſtep to deſtroy the church of Ireland. I own, ſir, that the conduct of many of the Catholics has been ſuch of late as not to encourage any man to grant them any further conceſſions: not that I mean to caſt reflections upon the whole body, for I have the honour of being acquainted with many Catholics of moſt reputable character, and who would be an ornament to any nation; but of late the country has been diſturbed, and I think thoſe diſturbances ariſe from the conduct of perſons belonging to the Catholic committee: I allude particularly to their clubs and meetings, and to a circular letter of Mr. Edward Byrne, about two years ago, informing the Catholics, "that they were to be turned out of their farms, to make room for Proteſtants," ſo great was the ſpirit of electioneering. The poor people in Connaught, thus deceived, in order to prevent this, attacked the Proteſtants, robbed them of their arms, plundered and murdered them. In the South, ſome diſturbance took place on the ſame account; ſome of the rioters acknowledged, that perſons had come from Dublin ſwearing them to riſe and puniſh the Proteſtants for *intending* to turn them out of their farms.—The United Iriſhmen, and the Catholic committee, who are, I believe, one and the ſame body, joined in exciting miſchief in the country, by publications and ſpeeches endeavouring to raiſe rebellion?*—What was their language in Francis-ſtreet chapel?—"to *ſeparate* the two countries—that "Ireland, but for the Britiſh connexion, would be happy, and of ſome conſequence in the world," &c. They called on the ſoldiers to deſert their king and country and ſupport them! When the common people hear ſuch language from thoſe from whom they expect truth, is their conduct ſurpriſing? I have attended the aſſizes in ſome of the diſturbed counties, and I have there become acquainted with ſome of the efforts uſed to inflame the minds of the people by hand bills and emiſſaries ſent down for the purpoſe, informing them of grievous taxes which were to be laid on that never exiſted but in thoſe publications, and in the minds of thoſe incendiaries—(the committee-men and united Iriſh men,) who framed them. Theſe are the cauſes of the diſturbances.—I ſhould be ſorry to give up the power of the Proteſtants to ſuch attempts to bully the legiſlature—I would cheerfully loſe my life and property in ſupport of the conſtitution in church and ſtate—and I do not deſire to live longer than they continue to exiſt.

Mr. *Coote* expreſſed his anxiety to have ſeconded the motion to reject the bill, and that he was equally gratified that it was ſeconded by his noble friend, (lord Kingſborough) than whom no perſon felt a more animated zeal for the good of the country.—He implored the houſe to pauſe, and to well weigh the conſequence of giving to the

N O T E.

* See the debates in our laſt, p. 349.

Roman

Roman Catholics the power and government of the country: he wiſhed to have the advantage of experiencing the effects of what has been given, before more is conceded; if conceſſion upon conceſſion, and favour heaped upon favour, have failed to give content and ſatisfaction, he was convinced the preſent bill would not do it; on the contrary, it would produce new demands, and ſuch as would, if ever ſurrendered, completely annihilate the conſtitution. They will firſt call for a reform in parliament, and unleſs this ſhall be conceded, the bill will give them but an empty and deluſive benefit: they will expect a ſupport and eſtabliſhment for their clergy, which it might be good policy and wiſdom to give, if it can be given without doing miſchief to the Proteſtant church eſtabliſhment: but will the houſe ever conſent that their biſhops ſhall ſit in the other houſe of parliament—a demand that will grow out of the preſent bill? He therefore thought the bill to be the ſource of endleſs jealouſies and diſcord. He hoped the *time* would never arrive, when Catholic power ſhould govern Ireland—if it ſhould, there will ſoon follow a ſeparation between the two kingdoms; Great Britain and Ireland muſt ſeparate, becauſe a Proteſtant government in England, and a Catholic one in Ireland can never co-operate, or act in union and harmony. He therefore warmly and earneſtly called upon thoſe, who wiſhed to preſerve the connexion between the two countries, and who felt that Great Britain and Ireland ſhould ſtand and fall together, to reject this bill. He cordially wiſhed to the Roman Catholics the enjoyment of every comfort and happineſs; and this they now had—for, Mr. Speaker, authority like yours, could beſt tell the Catholics of Ireland, that they have at this hour equal liberty, equal peace, and equal ſecurity with the Proteſtants. The queſtion at this moment is clearly, whether we ſhall continue to be a part of the Britiſh empire, or whether we ſhall be a Roman Catholic people and government? Compare the ſtile and manner of the petitions before us, with that of the petition preſented in the year 1776—that petition, ſigned by the moſt reſpectable and richeſt Catholics in Ireland, intreated a mitigation of the penal laws from his majeſty, and from parliament, as a favour, and not as a right: there now is introduced into their petitions, a word and a manner that ought to rouſe the houſe to reject this bill; and he dwelt much on their new-adopted word—*reſtore*—and declared, that if we *reſtored* rights and functions upon petitions ſo conſtructed, and ſo worded, upon what principle ſhall we hereafter refuſe to *reſtore* lands and eſtates?—That this new form and ſtile of their petitions ought to awaken our vigilance: why do they preſerve ſchedules and records of property? and that a map he had in his hand, which marked out the names of the old proprietors of property, ought to convince us why they do preſerve them.—He read from a volume of parliamentary debates, the objection that had been made to the Catholic bill in the year 1792, by a reſpectable member of great character and ability (Mr. G. Ponſonby)—"That bill did not pleaſe him, becauſe the meaſure was not glanced at in the lord lieutenant's ſpeech, nor any communication on the ſubject made to the gentlemen of the country." That there appeared ſome inconſiſtency in the conduct of gentlemen, in and out of power; for who were they who had been conſulted before this meaſure was moved this ſeſſion? They were the Catholics of Ireland, and not the houſe of commons, or thoſe who ought to have been conſulted. He was therefore moſt decidedly againſt this bill and would have oppoſed it with the ſame warmth under the laſt, as under the preſent government, as being replete with danger and deſtruction to the conſtitution, and as leading to the greateſt of misfortunes, a ſeparation between Great Britain and Ireland.

Mr. *Fitzgerald*, (the knight of Kerry) in a manly and elegant ſpeech, ſupported the bill. He ſaid, ſo far as he had been able to form his judgment, from an intimate knowledge of the ſentiments, and a long obſervation of the conduct of the Catholics, he had no fears whatever of any ill conſequence from the preſent bill, but the firmeſt reliance that the rights of the conſtitution would be as ſafely guarded in the hands of the Catholics, as in them of any other body of men; and with reſpect to any danger to the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment that could ariſe from the bill, no man more zealouſly regarded that eſtabliſhment than he did,—but he had not the ſlighteſt apprehenſions for its ſafety, from admitting the Catholics of Ireland into the boſom of the conſtitution.

Sir *H. Langriſhe* ſaid this was a queſtion of ſuch magnitude, one which had ſo many years engaged his thoughts and employed his exertions, that he could not remain ſilent, when it was offered to the conſideration of parliament; at the ſame time he felt a painful anxiety, leſt what he ſhould take the liberty to ſubmit to the houſe might not be altogether conformable to the ſentiments of thoſe, from whom perſonally, or politically, whether he conſidered their private qualities or their public principles, he muſt feel it a misfortune to differ upon any occaſion.

However not only the importance of the meaſure itſelf, but the variety of ſentiment it has excited, renders it neceſſary that we ſhould meet it with a full and free diſcuſſion; and I think, ſaid he, the more we examine it with temper and impartiality, the more we communicate our thoughts upon it, without yielding implicitly to the dominion of ancient perpoſſeſſions on one ſide, or without ſuffering our minds to be alienated from the general queſtion, by the preſumptuous phraſe of intimidation, aſſumed by a few deluded, if not diſaffected men, on the other. The more I ſay we conſider this meaſure detached from every thing that can tend to inflame paſſion, or revive prejudice; the more, in my opinion, we ſhall diſcover, that the apprehenſions entertained concerning it are imaginary, and the objections to it unfounded. Whatever may be the determination of parliament at the preſent juncture; if the Roman Catholics perſevere in their former good conduct; if they are not ſeduced from their intereſts and their duty, by the impulſe of their paſſions, or the artifice of deſigning men, I do not entertain a doubt in my

my mind of the ultimate accompliſhment of what I ardently wiſh. That all thoſe religious diſcriminations, which have ſo long divided, and ſo often diſturbed this country, ſhould be utterly aboliſhed. But I do not found the confidence of my hopes in any powers of coercion—God forbid!—The notion of the coercion of parliament, and the ſubverſion of the ſtate, is one and the ſame idea. I would rather caſt from my mind every fond prepoſſeſſion in favour of any part of the community, than become an acceſſary in the deſtruction of the whole. Rather abandon any meaſure, however ſalutary; however congenial to the conſtitution, than ſee it purſued by means tending to its ſubverſion.

My reliance for ſucceſs is founded in the force of reaſon; the perſuaſion of policy; the growth of benevolence; and the extinction of prejudice. I look for ſucceſs to the perſevering loyalty of the Catholic, and experienced liberality of the Proteſtant;—I look to the benignity of a gracious ſovereign, and the wiſdom of a parliament that have granted ſo much already.

As to the general ſyſtem of the Popery laws, ſo long as I have been able to form an opinion on any public ſubject, they have appeared to me to be neither ſound in policy, nor juſtified in principle; inconſiſtent with the ſpirit of equal benefit and equal controul, which is the perfection of all human government, and the peculiar pride of our happy conſtitution; and if my humble efforts in their mitigation have at any time been limited in their extent; if they did not at all times ſatisfy the impatience of purſuit, it was becauſe I thought it neceſſary to compromiſe with the temper of the times; to conſult conciliation rather than conteſt; accommodation rather than atchievements; for I always thought (and I think ſo ſtill) that we ſhould aſſimilate, in order to incorporate; and that conceſſion and conciliation ſhould go hand in hand; and therefore, ſir, when the Roman Catholics come forward, under the title of loyalty and obedience to the laws, to ſolicit a participation of common privilege and common condition, it is with no ſmall degree of indignation that I ſee any part of their body, however ſmall, however inconſiderable, betrayed into an intemperance, that may appear to juſtify their former opponents, or tend to alienate their old friends; if not to alienate to render them impotent in their ſervice. For myſelf, I declare, if I thought ſome of their recent publications were a faithful repreſentation of their principles or their purpoſes; if I were not convinced that that is not the fact, I ſhould not think myſelf juſtified in ſtanding up their advocate at this day; but I am convinced they have been traduced by ſome of their orators and ſome of their hiſtorians, and under that conviction, and that only fact.

Certainly, ſir, the laws, ſo far as is conſiſtent with ſubordination and the order of good government, ſhould in their operation be equal and indifferent; if poſſible, like the ſun, they ſhould "ſhine upon all alike." However, where there had been a long privation of light, prudence required that the reſtoration of it ſhould be adminiſtered by gradual proportions, otherwiſe it might operate rather to dazzle than to direct; rather to wound the organ, than to illuminate the object.

But after 80 years of general enforcement, and 20 years of gradual relaxation, it is reaſonable that we ſhould conſider at leaſt with a temperate mind, whether any juſt cauſe ſubſiſts which ſhould induce us to retain even a remnant of this ſyſtem.

At the ſame time that I expreſs (as I have always done) my diſapprobation of theſe laws, it is but juſt that we ſhould look to their origin, as well as their operation, in which view, although I diſapprove the principle, I cannot cenſure or animadvert on our anceſtors for having adopted them. There was ſomething ſingular and critical in the conjuncture that preſſed forcibly on the temper and condition of their time, which was their apology, if not their juſtification.

The unfortunate monarch, James II. who paid the forfeit of his crown to the laws and conſtitution which he had violated, was ſtrongly impelled to this violation by his devotion to the Roman Catholic religion. He ſacrificed the laws on the altar of his faith.

When he abdicated the crown of England—when another monarch was placed on the throne there—and when, by the laws of Ireland, he was no longer king of Ireland, he came over to this country, where the majority of the people being Catholics, either forgot that he was no king, or embraced him as a martyr. They flew to his ſtandard, forgetting in the ſympathies of their faith, the conditions of their allegiance.

In the ſubſequent ſucceſſes of king William, great landed forfeitures enſued, which forfeitures were undoubtedly founded in juſtice and the laws of the country; becauſe, as the ſtatute of Henry the Eighth (and an happy ſtatute it was for Ireland) declared the king of England *ipſo facto* king of Ireland; the adherents in arms to any other perſon, in oppoſition to that title, were guilty of treaſon, and ſubject to the penalties of forfeiture.

Thus our laws pronounce on the forfeitures by reaſon of the rebellion of 1688.

But the animoſities natural between the victorious and the vanquiſhed—between thoſe who had relinquiſhed and thoſe who had acquired, muſt have been acrimonious; and the laws that were made at that period, were not only compoſed in the temper of that controverſy; but they were calculated to defend theſe forfeitures from the majority of the people, by rendering the majority of the people impotent in the ſtate.

This is the impartial ſtory of thoſe laws.

Whether our anceſtors were juſtifiable or not in the extent of theſe prohibitions; whether the ſpirit of legiſlation exalted or degraded itſelf by thus rigidly retaliating on the violators of the old laws; whether the law, that had been trampled upon by James, ſhould in the reign of William and of Anne, like a wounded ſerpent, have turned back on its aſſailants, with ſuch a poiſonous malignity. Whether theſe proceedings were juſtifiable or not, we are not called upon at this day to determine; but we are called upon, as rational and diſpaſſionate men, to conſider whether

ther in juſtice, in policy, in the public proſperity, we can trace any good cauſe for perſevering in this ſyſtem, or any part of it; and in this inveſtigation we ſhould not be influenced by the heated imagination of a Biſhop King on one ſide, nor the inflammatory declamations of a modern democracy on the other.

I remember about 30 years ago, we firſt began in parliament to queſtion the juſtice and the policy of thoſe laws; our efforts were then unſucceſsful; but we ſowed the ſeeds that have been ſince ſo happily productive.

The conceſſions to the Catholics in 1774, 1778, 1782, 1792 and 1793, are well known to you, and, I truſt, they live in the remembrance of the Roman Catholics.

Having, in the firſt place, granted them a power to confirm by the authority of an oath, that allegiance which their conduct had proved for near a century; you reſtored them "to the acquiſition and enjoyment of all perſonal property, and to the exerciſe of their religion." Then to "the rights of purchaſe and inheritance in fee ſimple; to the exerciſe of learned and lucrative profeſſions; to the benefits of education and the endearments of intermarriage; and finally, to a ſhare in the adminiſtration of the ſtate, by the exerciſe of the elective franchiſe, and a capacity to hold all offices, civil and military, under the crown, ſubject only to a few exceptions."

This is your career of conceſſion! and I muſt ſay, it was a great and magnanimous ſacrifice of ancient prejudices and excluſive rights, to general benevolence and national proſperity.

What now remains as the object of further conceſſion? Little indeed!—Nothing but to repeal the few exceptions in your former grants; thoſe proviſoes limiting in extent the operation of principles, which you have already decided;—nothing but to offer a pledge of confidence to the ariſtocracy of the Roman Catholics, by reſtoring the full exerciſe of that power, which ſhould be inſeparable from the property you have already given; and which property is an hoſtage for the exerciſe of the power it confers.

To ſuppoſe that men who enjoy every thing under the ſtate, will combine againſt the ſtate, is an irrational preſumption; and to give men property, without giving them the power naturally attached to it, is as abſurd as to give them the enjoyment of the ſun, and endeavour to preclude them from its light or its warmth.

The Roman Catholics have acquired conſiderable property; they have a great proportion and proprietorſhip in the iſland; and are therefore bound by every motive that can affect the principles or the paſſions of men, to the proſperity of the country, and the ſtability of its government. Beſides, permit me to obſerve, that amongſt the propenſities univerſally attributed to their tenets, a devotion to hereditary monarchy has always been conſidered as predominant. To this, perhaps, of old, they owed their misfortunes; to this, in the preſent time, they may look for a reſtitution to their ſtation in the country.

That we ſhould by common rights and common intereſts; by equal laws and equal protection, engage every member of the community in the protection of the whole, is a maxim ſo ſound in policy, and conformable to conſtitution, that any deviation from it can only be juſtified or accounted for by ſome preſſing neceſſity indeed.

The exiſtence of that neceſſity in the preſent inſtance, has, I do confeſs, been urged with much weight, by men of great conſideration, great abilities, and great liberality of mind.

But how juſtly ſoever we may reſpect their arguments, we are bound to examine them; how highly ſoever we may eſtimate their opinions, it is upon our own that we muſt act; and for myſelf, I muſt ſay, can diſcover no ſuch neceſſity.

We have been told, "that the exerciſe of a Catholic power in the ſtate is incompatible with, and muſt be ſubverſive of a Proteſtant eſtabliſhment."

That I deny! The eſtabliſhment formed at the revolution was an eſtabliſhment for the whole empire, conſiſting of ten or twelve millions of people, the great majority of which were Proteſtant. Its baſis therefore was a Proteſtant king, a Proteſtant church, and the king at the head of that church. And however independent this country is, and ought to be in the powers of legiſlation, it is inſeparably united to England, by the bonds of a common ſovereign, who is bound by the moſt ſacred obligations, to maintain this eſtabliſhment. Now, ſir, I ſay, the Iriſh Catholics united have not the power (and your liberality has not left them a temptation) to overturn this great palladium of your conſtitution; this fundamental principle of the revolution. The connexion between Great Britain and Ireland, which hangs upon this, is ſo eſſential to both, that its diſſolution would be the extinction of both. The Catholic creed does not go to theſe objects!

The Catholics ſwear, "that the pope of Rome has no temporal juriſdiction within this realm,"—and they have been denied, that there is an eſtabliſhed church, and that the king is head of the eſtabliſhed church.

As for themſelves, they admit their reference to a foreign prelate on articles of faith, and the diſcipline of their worſhip; but that ſuch is paramount to their civil obligations. That it can diſpenſe with oaths, abſolve allegiance, or cancel faith with heretics; they utterly deny, on the ſolemnity of their oaths, a ſanctimonious reverence for which has been the ſole foundation of their paſt diſqualifications. If the authority of their oaths were not concluſive on them; if they could be diſpenſed with, they need not ſolicit the bill now before you.—The oaths that attach them to the eſtabliſhed government and the ſtate, are as ſtrong as our own.

They ſwear "allegiance to the king, and to maintain the ſucceſſion in his family.

"That they deteſt and abjure the doctrine, that it is lawful to injure any man under pretence of his being a heretic.

"They diſclaim the infallibility of the pope, and his power to remit ſins, or abſolve them from their allegiance.

"They ſolemnly abjure any intention to ſubvert the preſent church eſtabliſhed, for the purpoſe

poſe of ſubſtituting a Catholic eſtabliſhment in its ſtead."

And they ſwear "they will not exerciſe any privilege to which they are or may be entitled, to diſturb or weaken the Proteſtant religion and Proteſtant government in this kingdom."

The moſt jealous ſtate that ever exiſted could not require a ſtricter conformity to the principles of its eſtabliſhment, than what I have recited.

In times of ancient darkneſs, when pontifical ambition could look to general dominion, the decretals of councils, and the diſpenſations of the church were, I do admit, employed as the deluſions of popular ignorance, and the inſtruments of temporal power. Great calamities followed from the controverſies that enſued; and I muſt ſay, all religions, when from ambitious motives they are led under the banners of bigotry, are almoſt equally cruel. Calvin burned Servetus at Geneva, queen Mary burned Cranmer at London—even the mild Bramins on the coaſt of Coromandel, murdered St. Thomas at his devotion; becauſe by the force of his girdle he removed a great beam that obſtructed the harbour of Meliopore; by which miracle he converted to Chriſtianity Sagamo their king, and thereby ſhook the foundation of their profeſſional power.

But in the preſent temper and condition of the world, apprehenſions from the ſpiritual ſupremacy of the Pope, appear to my underſtanding but as dreams of prejudice; and the ancient decretals of councils, which we have heard ſo much of, like the Sybil's leaves of old, are now ſcattered about by the winds, and no man is found ignorant enough to gather them up.

The Pope of Rome is an inoffenſive unaſpiring prince—endeavouring (and I hope his endeavours will be crowned with ſucceſs) to maintain the permanency of his little temporal dominions, from the rapacity and infidelity of his neighbours; and in my mind the references of the Catholics to him at this day on the articles of their faith, or the ceremonies of their worſhip, no more concern the government of the country, than the different ſtates of ancient Greece were affected by the various journeys of their ſeveral people to conſult the oracle of Apollo in the iſland of Delphos.

Our ſtatute laws againſt appeals to Rome; the ſtatute againſt proviſors; the act of faculties, and ſuch like, were made upon a different occaſion, and for a different object.

Before the reformation, when the ſeveral ſtates of Europe were unſettled, and ſubject to frequent convulſions; it was the cuſtom of the times for the different monarchs to appeal to the deciſion of the Pope of Rome, ſometimes againſt each other, ſometimes againſt their own ſubjects, and ſometimes for their ſubjects to appeal againſt them. This practice, favoured by the blind zeal of the times, threw a power into the hands of an aſpiring prelate, formidable to every ſtate in Chriſtendom.—To reſiſt which evil in theſe countries, the reformation took place; and theſe ſtatutes were wiſely made "to prevent appeals to Rome againſt the king, or without his licenſe (as it is ſpecifically expreſſed) to guard the prerogative of the king, as head of the church."

But when the papal power became circumſcribed, and ſuperſtition extinct, the object of theſe laws became extinct, and cannot at this day be conſtrued to go to references on caſes of conſcience, on articles of faith, or the rituals of any tolerated religion—But I have heard it ſaid "the Catholics of Ireland differ from the Catholics of every other country!"

Upon what ground that aſſertion is made I cannot conceive, unleſs it be that "ſome of their anceſtors, attached to a Catholic prince, forfeited their eſtates, which they wiſh to get back again."—Now even this circumſtance is not peculiar to Ireland; the landed property of almoſt every country in Europe is forfeited land, acquired by the victorious from the vanquiſhed; and by the former, divided amongſt their adherents.

But as to the notion of reclaiming theſe lands in Ireland, of recovering them for the deſcendants of thoſe, who had forfeited them 150 or 100 years ago; which deſcendants are not at this day to be traced through the mendicancy of the country; and that, by diſpoſſeſſing thoſe whoſe length of poſſeſſion for above a century, is in itſelf a better title than thoſe who forfeited could probably adduce;—(they could not have had a better); and which forfeited lands are at this day by purchaſe become a great part of the wealth of the Catholics themſelves. I ſay, ſuch a notion, is a viſion of too baſeleſs a fabric for any young man to ſee, or old man to dream.

No, no, ſir! The Catholics of Ireland know (what every man in the world muſt know) that if, in our evil deſtiny, this country were to be conquered from its connexion with England; our lands would not be the endowment of the ancient proprietor or his deſcendant, but the plunder of the foreign adventurer. We might then ſay, with the Roman Shepherd, "*in barbarus miles hoc habetit.*"

And as to the notion of their attachment to a Roman Catholic prince, that is a matter out of all calculation or debate. The object of that attachment is at an end; the family is extinct, except in the perſon of an old cardinal, whoſe ſacred profeſſion, and extreme age preclude all poſſibility of a ſucceſſor.

I ſhall only treſpaſs further on your patience, to obſerve upon one argument more, which I have heard on this ſubject.

It has been ſaid, "that a parliamentary reform, (as it is called) muſt be the conſequence of your agreeing to this bill."—If I could foreſee ſuch a conſequence, if I could be perſuaded that this meaſure would be auxiliary to that tremendous notion of innovation; that raſh experiment on eſtabliſhed rights, and ſettled happineſs; that deluſive project of a repreſentation, unknown to our conſtitution and ſubverſive of its principles.—If I could conſider this meaſure as conducing to ſuch an event, I would not heſitate a moment to give it a decided oppoſition.

But I cannot ſee how admitting ſome of the Roman Catholic ariſtocracy into the foremoſt ranks of the conſtitution, ſhould inſpire them with a wiſh to alter or to ſubvert it. If the Roman Catholic gentlemen were admitted to an

equal capacity of ſitting in parliament with the Proteſtant; I cannot ſee what ſhould induce a diſcrimination of ſentiment between them concerning this ſubject; but if they were to be deluded into ſuch an enterpriſe, their energy would be loſt, when the Roman Catholics, under the title of their loyalty and ſubmiſſion to the laws, ſolicit to be received into the boſom of the conſtitution, they have great weight from the reaſonableneſs of their pretenſions; but if afterwards, they were to come forward, deſiring that the conſtitution, which had juſt embraced them, ſhould be altered, or accommodated to their fancy, their demand would be ſo unjuſtifiable, that, with all their numbers, they would be impotent.

I know very well, that ſome men, more devoted to turbulence than toleration, have by a ſuſpicious connexion affected to make common cauſe with the Roman Catholics; in order to apply the authority of their numbers and of the juſtneſs of their cauſe, to their own dangerous projects. I know very well too, that in the great body of the Catholics themſelves ſome may be found of ſuch a turbulent ſpirit, as conceſſion would not conciliate, as privilege would not ſatisfy, or tranquility delight; but in the former inſtance, the artifice is too obvious to be dangerous; in the latter, it would be unfair to judge the many, for the crimes of the few.

I have addreſſed myſelf to every argument which has occurred to me; and I have expreſſed my ſentiments with impartiality at leaſt on this great ſubject.

I cannot be alarmed by dangers that have long ſince paſſed away, nor will I combat ſuperſtitions, which I know are obſolete. We have nothing to fear from the people; we have already placed them in ſuch a ſituation, as that they muſt perceive (if they are not blind to the condition of the world) that no political alteration can improve their condition; that no part of the terraqueous globe can furniſh them with ſo good or happy a government as their own. As an enthuſiaſt to the Engliſh conſtitution, I would purſue the ſpirit of equal benefit and equal controul, that rational principle of Engliſh equality, to the utmoſt extent of ſpeculation. That the people may be led, by the compariſon, the more to deteſt the equality of the French democracy; to which if they turn themſelves, they will ſee not equal rights, but equal wrongs—an equality, not of property, but of poverty. There is not a man in France, nor in any country which they have conciliated or conquered, whom it has not impoveriſhed; the rich are plundered, and the poor are not enriched; the fountains are dried up that uſed to ſupply the wages of induſtry; the ſpeculations of commerce; the recompence of induſtry; or, the endowment of genius. The common beggar has loſt his inheritance in the bounty of the affluent; the whole is general depreſſion, univerſal degradation.

It is as if the lofty mountains and aſpiring cliffs were to ſtoop their heads, to be tumbled into the vallies; it would make the face of the earth level—but it would be a level of ſterility; no more diverſified by alternate production and ſhelter. I will not ſay, with the poet, "the cloud-cap'd towers, the gorgeous palaces, the ſolemn temples are diſſolved," but they are fallen! as if by their proſtration to overwhelm the land they were accuſtomed to ſhelter and adorn.

I beg pardon, ſir!—I cannot touch on this barbarous romance without emotion, nor can I avoid touching on it when it falls in my way. I would refer this contraſt to the contemplation of my countrymen; but their own good ſenſe muſt have anticipated me.

The preſent bill goes ſtill further to diſplay the contraſt; to illuſtrate the diſcrimination; and if I had no other reaſon, I would agree to it on that account.

I think it inoffenſive to the eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate, as ſettled at the revolution; and it is recommended by this peculiarity, "that it would give ſatisfaction many years before it can come into operation."

Right honourable Mr. *Pelham* began with ſome very handſome compliments to the promiſing abilities of Mr. Fitzgerald; but he took the liberty of cautioning him not to be miſled to conſent to any inroad on the conſtitution, from an opinion that conceſſion would produce conciliation; a doctrine that had been ſo ſtrenuouſly maintained by an old member of the houſe [ſir H. Langriſhe] who ſeemed deſirous to break down all the fences, by aboliſhing the oaths heretofore eſtabliſhed as guards of the conſtitution and Proteſtant eſtabliſhment, which he conſidered as ſo intimately united, that any attempt to ſeparate them muſt ſhake the connexion with Britain. He ſaid, he wiſhed now, that the ſubject was before the houſe, to give it a full, a fair, and diſpaſſionate hearing, that the country might ſee and be convinced, whatever might be the event, that the houſe had proceeded upon principles of wiſdom and conſtitutional policy. As to the privileges claimed on behalf of the Roman Catholics, it was impoſſible that, as men, he could deſire to prevent them from enjoying whatever could contribute to their contentment; but feeling for the church and ſtate, for which, with the noble lord [Kingſborough] he was ready to declare himſelf willing to expoſe both his life and fortune, and convinced that thoſe privileges could not be granted to the Roman Catholics without directly endangering the conſtitution in church and ſtate, he muſt oppoſe the meaſure. The Proteſtant eſtabliſhment, a leading principle and grand object of the revolution, was ſo interwoven and blended in every part of that tranſaction, in letting down the one, you muſt demoliſh the principle of the other, a meaſure never to be adopted by a proteſtant parliament.

Mr. *Pelham* adverted to the cant-word of the day—EMANCIPATION—Good God! ſaid he, is this an age of NICK-NAMES? the word emancipation is uſed here, as the word ariſtocrat is uſed in France, without any determinate idea. Half the people who uſe either have affixed no preciſe meaning to them, but ſurely without applying ſuch a word, it would be acknowledged that great privileges had been conferred on the Roman Catholics within a ſhort ſpace; for his part, attached as he was to this country, whoſe intereſt

intereſt he had always watched with affectionate regard—he looked on not an unconcerned ſpectator, while the elective franchiſe was granted to the Roman Catholics, and thought that in that grant parliament had gone a great way. In England multitudes of Proteſtants are without this franchiſe, yet they feel neither unhappineſs nor inconvenience from the want of it, nor are the intereſts of Birmingham and other great towns that are unrepreſented, leſs attended to than thoſe of towns that return members to parliament. The right honourable baronet had ſaid there was no longer any danger from the influence of the Pope. Now, though no man leſs approves, (ſaid Mr. Pelham) of Popiſh influence, or Popiſh tenets, than I do, yet I do lament the ways which that perſon, be he prieſt or potentate, has loſt his influence,—not by an enlightened reformation, but by a furious atheiſm, outraging all religion, and in contempt ſubſtituting in its place the worſhip of what they are pleaſed to call the goddeſs of liberty, and which is an affront to every man that loves liberty. I therefore by no means rejoice with the right honourable baronet that religion and morality is overthrown; but ſince they are, and the Roman Catholic has nothing now to look to abroad, I am the more anxious to ſupport the Proteſtant church at home.

The revolution was founded upon principles of liberty;—upon principles of Proteſtant predominancy;—upon principles of uniting the church and ſtate for ever;—upon principles ſtrengthening the bands which connect Britain and Ireland for the mutual ſafety and happineſs of both; theſe principles were wiſely guarded by the ſolemn obligation of oaths;—oaths taken by the ſovereign, and by all who were to be entruſted with the conſtitution; theſe guards of the conſtitution he hoped never to be diſcarded.

Parliament had already yielded much, and were they to go on in this yielding, he feared they would deſtroy both church and ſtate. By maintaining the conſtitution he benefited the Roman Catholic as well as the Proteſtant; he gave ſtability to what had already been granted to them: ſpeaking, therefore, for the conſtitution, he ſpoke for the Roman Catholic, and not only for the Roman Catholic, but for all Europe—For where is now the refuge of Europe, but in the courage and magnanimity of England? and take away the guards of the Engliſh conſtitution, by which you riſk the diſmemberment of the empire, how ſhall ſhe be able to protect the liberties of Europe?

Sir *Laurence Parſons* ſaid he oppoſed giving the elective franchiſe, at once, to the Catholics, in 1793, becauſe he thought it ſhould have been given to them gradually; but that having been given, he conſidered their admiſſibility to parliament as a neceſſary and inevitable conſequence. At the beginning of this ſeſſion every one thought that this bill would have paſſed; but lord FITZWILLIAM gave offence by his removals—he was therefore to be REMOVED himſelf—and this meaſure was made the pretext. It was evident that the Catholic bill was in itſelf a meaſure of no concern to the Engliſh cabinet; for no one had contradicted the ſtatement which had been made on that ſubject by lord FITZWILLIAM and his miniſters.—And though every one here underſtood, even before the ſeſſion commenced, that it was to have been the principal feature in his adminiſtration, upwards of two months elapſed, miniſters in England knowing this, before they notified a diſſent from it and then, too, it appeared, by the duke of Portland's letter, that the meaſure was only to be *deferred*, not the principle condemned. What did all this prove, but that the Engliſh miniſters wiſhed to make this meaſure ſubſervient to their own machinations, and that they thought a majority in that houſe would be ſo baſe and corrupt as to join them in doing ſo? In 1792 a majority decided againſt giving any further privilege to the Catholics—in 1793 the ſame majority paſſed the Catholic bill: at the beginning of this ſeſſion every one believed that a majority would have voted for this bill—every one believes a majority will vote againſt it now; and ſhould the Engliſh miniſters, in the next ſeſſion, with it ſhould paſs, every one believes a majority will vote for it then. Beſides, if the Engliſh miniſtry ſhould be changed, which is an event perhaps not very far diſtant, this bill will be immediately adopted. Is it, then, worth while, in order to ſtave off this meaſure, at the utmoſt for a year or two, to keep the people, at ſuch a critical time as this, in a ſtate of irritation and diſcontent?

He ſaid there was no law directly againſt Catholics ſitting in parliament, nor were they excluded by any act, but one which was paſſed in 1782, and commonly called Yelverton's act. That required that the members ſhould take the oath of ſupremacy, and ſubſcribe the declaration. In theſe there were three things contrary to the tenets of the Catholics, viz. an abjuration of the ſpiritual ſupremacy of the Pope, of the invocation of the V. Mary, and of the doctrine of tranſubſtantiation. As to the two laſt, they were matters purely of religious concern, and to exclude a man from parliament becauſe he choſe to pray to the Virgin Mary, or believed in tranſubſtantiation, was too abſurd to be dwelt upon; but as to the papal ſupremacy, that was a matter of ſtate, and deſerved conſideration. Mr. Locke, on toleration, maintains, that the only principle upon which any government can refuſe to tolerate any religion, is, if any of the tenets of the religion be dangerous or injurious to the government.—Now thoſe tenets of the Catholic church which were ſo eſteemed, the Catholics of Ireland have abjured: by the oath in the Catholic bill in 1793, they abjure the infallibility of the Pope, they abjure his abſolving power, and they abjure his *temporal* ſupremacy; his ſpiritual ſupremacy only remains, and who is ſo ſilly as to have any apprehenſion from this now? Formerly the power of the Popes was very formidable, and did a great deal of miſchief: They were the principal inſtigators here of the Catholics againſt the Proteſtants: Pope Urban VIII. applauded the zeal of the Iriſh Catholics, in progagating their faith by warring againſt heretics in the horrid rebellion in 1641, and granted them a full and plenary indulgence and remiſſion of their ſins; he ſupplied the Catholics here with money; he

ſent Rinuncini as his Nuncio here, to encourage them to fight for the Catholic faith.—But who fears the Pope now? or who thinks that he would ſend a Nuncio now to inſtigate the Catholics to rebel? But the other day (ſo little is he now feared by our government, and ſo ſunk is he in his own country) a regiment was ſent from this kingdom to protect him: it is childiſh therefore, to have any apprehenſion from his ſpiritual ſupremacy now, when his temporal ſupremacy, his infallibility, his abſolving power, in ſhort every thing that made him formidable, is abjured, and his authority thus withered and decayed here and every where.—How abſurd, therefore, is it to compare the preſent time with the paſt, and ſay that the laws which were neceſſary formerly are neceſſary now! But even formerly, when Popes were in all their plenitude of power, Catholics were not excluded from parliament. The firſt time any oath of ſupremacy was enacted in this country, was at the reformation in the reign of Henry VIII. but members of parliament were not required to take it, and Catholics continued to ſit in parliament. It was repealed in the ſucceeding reign, and it was afterwards re-enacted in the reign of Elizabeth: ſtill, however, it was not required that members of parliament ſhould take it, and Catholics ſtill ſat in parliament; and ſo they continued to do, till 1641, when, in conſequence of the rebellion, a reſolution paſſed, but not a law, requiring the oath of ſupremacy to be taken by the members, and this in conſequence of the interference of the Pope and the Jeſuits; but the Catholics were ſoon again admitted into parliament by our anceſtors, and ſo they continued to be until the revolution. Thus, from the reformation to the revolution, that is for 150 years, did Catholics ſit in parliament; and this, too, when they believed in all the moſt dangerous tenets of their Church—when the Popes, in every reſpect, were moſt formidable—and when the Catholics poſſeſſed a very conſiderable part of the landed property of the kingdom, and when, therefore, there were ten times as many of them in parliament as there could poſſibly be now, did this bill paſs.—And yet, during all that time, there was no act of theirs in parliament from which any inconvenience to the ſtate was ſuffered: and though they were excluded from the houſe of commons for a ſhort time, in 1641, yet it was for nothing they did in parliament, but for what they did out of it; and ſo little were our anceſtors apprehenſive of any danger from re-admitting them, that they re-admitted them ſoon after; and in the reign of Charles II. though they were excluded from the Engliſh parliament, they were not from the Iriſh. Thoſe, therefore, who aſſert that theſe kingdoms would be ſeparated, and the eſtabliſhed religion ſubverted, if Catholics were allowed into parliament, ſhould conſider this, that, in oppoſition to their argumentative aſſertion, there is this incontrovertible fact,—that for 150 years Catholics did ſit in parliament, and yet, during that time, theſe kingdoms did continue united, and the eſtabliſhed religion unſubverted, nor was any one act paſſed to the prejudice of either. At the revolution they were excluded; but how? Not by an Iriſh, but an Engliſh act: an act which no one now will venture to ſay has any authority in this kingdom.—This induced the neceſſity of chief baron Yelverton's act in 1782, which enjoins the oath and declaration to members, and ſo excludes Catholics. The repeal of this act would admit them: this, therefore, ſhews the ignorance of thoſe who ſay that the king's aſſent to the admiſſion of Catholics here would be a violation of his coronation oath; for to repeal an act which he paſſed in 1782, that is 22 years after he took his coronation oath, could not be a violation of that oath.—And as to the declaration of rights, which, it is ſaid, excludes the Catholics: in the firſt place, it is an Engliſh act never adopted by our parliament, and, therefore, not ſtatute law in this country; in the next place it contains 13 articles, or rights, which contain all the fundamental rights eſtabliſhed at the revolution, but not one of which exclude Catholics from any one privilege whatſoever, except the 7th, which ſays, Proteſtants may have and uſe arms, and, therefore, by implication, it may be inferred that Catholics may not: and, laſtly, though thoſe articles, as far as they are declaratory of the common law, are, of courſe, declaratory of the law of this country, yet no one will ſay that the oath of ſupremacy at the end of the declaration of right, is part of the common law, and, therefore, that act cannot make it law in this country. Nor is the revolution the æra to look to for Iriſh liberty: for if the doctrines with reſpect to this country which prevailed then were to prevail now, the Engliſh parliament would have the right of legiſlating for this country, and reſtricting your trade, by its laws, as it did then. —It might, as it did then, prohibit the exportation of wool, and cauſe the perſon who offended againſt ſuch a law to be dragged to England, as he was then, and there tried for his offence. The revolution reſcued us from the tyranny and bigotry of James II. and therefore it is to be revered, but it alſo ſubjected us to the domination of the Engliſh parliament, which kept us in poverty and abjection for near a century, and therefore it is not the æra to be peculiarly relied on for precedents of our conſtitution. He concluded by ſaying, that from his own knowledge, and from the information he received from numbers who knew the Catholics well, he was perſuaded their prieſts had almoſt totally loſt their influence over them; they would not be influenced by them, but by their landlords, in the diſpoſal of their votes: almoſt all the landlords of the kingdom were Proteſtant, and therefore no apprehenſion ought to be entertained from allowing Catholics into parliament, as the number would be ſmall that would be admitted, even did this bill paſs; it would certainly paſs very ſoon, and it was better it ſhould do ſo now, and ſo put an end at once to all diſſention and diſunion in the country. If the people were united, they might ſet their external foes at nought, and be henceforth a nation which none from without would dare to aſſail, and none within to trample upon.

Mr. *Fletcher*, in a ſpeech of conſiderable length and argumentative ingenuity, ſupported the bill, he thought the tried loyalty of the Catholics, after an ordeal of more than an hundred

years

years, and five wars, called on the houſe, by the eternal principles of juſtice, to aboliſh the whole of the proſcriptive code, and by conciliation and mutual intereſt, to attach the Catholics of Ireland to maintain the conſtitution of their country.

Mr. *Tighe*, jun. in a ſpeech of very conſiderable length, argument, and eloquence, ſupported the bill.

Colonel *Blaquière* was againſt the bill—and went into an HISTORICAL detail, to ſhew the danger of the meaſure to the Proteſtant eſtabliſhment.

Sir *Edward Newenham* ſaid, ſome inſinuations had been thrown out in this debate, that the *glorious original* body of Iriſh volunteers were moſtly compoſed of Roman Catholics; the contrary was the fact, for they were, except a very few, *all* Proteſtants, and it was not until long after their firſt formation that Roman Catholics were allowed to enroll among them. He obſerved, that ſome men, uſurping the glorious name of the *Iriſh volunteers*, had, latterly, ſtiled themſelves the Volunteer National Guards: the uniform was green jackets, green helmets, and green cockades; their inſignia was an Iriſh harp, but without a crown: this outward mark proved their inmoſt principles. Some learned gentlemen had this night been ranſacking the page of hiſtory, to ſhew how and when the privilege of ſitting in parliament was taken away from the Roman Catholics. For his part he did not trouble himſelf when they left it; it was taken from them to prevent their injuring the Proteſtant intereſt, and he never would agree to reſtore it to them. Inſtead of referring to the records of paſt times, we need only read the petitions now on the table; they, without variation (as they are the work of two or three individuals) call for the repeal of ALL the reſtrictive laws now exiſting againſt Papiſts. The bill fully complies with the *modeſt* prayer of theſe petitions, except that it does not admit a papiſt to ſucceed to the throne; therefore it does not repeal all. Their committees, their prieſts, their Francis-ſtreet orators, all join in the moſt unqualified and rancorous abuſe of ſuch Proteſtants as preſume to differ from them:—This is a juſt ſpecimen of Popiſh toleration! Are Proteſtants to be debarred the right of freedom of debate? Muſt their words and opinions undergo the ſcrutiny of a Popiſh inquiſition? Their late publications have ſhewn us what we are to expect if they obtain more power. In order to ſanctify this abuſe, a prieſt was choſen to fill the chair of ſtate at one of their late meetings, where the moſt violent reſolutions were adopted, ill-becoming the ſuppoſed miniſters of peace; the holy preſident and the reſt of the holy aſſociated prieſts were thanked "for their candid co-operation in the buſineſs of that day." Now let us ſee what the buſineſs of that day was from their own words; it produced a ſtring of reſolutions, abuſing ſuch Proteſtants as differed from them, and particularly the majority of the Proteſtant corporation of the metropolis; they call the Proteſtant cauſe, "a proſtrate cauſe;" they ſay they view with ſcorn and indignation thoſe forty one members who ſupported that cauſe; and ſo they will ſay of the majority of this houſe who will oppoſe the bill on the table; they call them the ſhameleſs advocates of unqualified oppreſſion and avowed monopoly: If this bill ſhould paſs, then indeed, the Proteſtant would be proſtrate! There indeed, we ſhould feel their indignation in more than words, by the loſs of our property, religion, and liberty! They ſpeak truth in that reſolution when they ſay, that they behold thoſe forty-one members with ſcorn, for there never was a Popiſh writer or a Popiſh orator that did not treat all Proteſtants with ſcorn. Their publications talk of uniting all religions; but every man of common ſenſe knows what is the leading principle of the church of Rome, which ſays, with all the thunders of the Vatican, that no faith is to be kept with Hereticks, and they deem all Proteſtants Hereticks. By a poor, but daring attempt to ridicule, they ſtiled the majority of the city corporation "the Proteſtant Aſcendancy Men." COMMITTING OURSELVES, is become the order of the day; therefore, I commit myſelf to the Proteſtant principles of the Proteſtant aſcendancy men in the Proteſtant corporation of Dublin; and I ſhould be obliged to any friend to promiſe me, that he would have engraved on my tomb, "HERE RESTETH THE BODY OF A FRIEND TO THE PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY." If we paſs this bill, there will remain but one diſability, which is, that no Papiſt ſhall wield the ſceptre of Ireland—but that would be repealed as a matter of courſe.—Can it be imagined, that if they had ſeats in this houſe, they would not endeavour to repeal the acts of forfeitures and attainders? if a time of general trouble ſhould occur in this kingdom, they would tack thoſe bills to the money-bills, and thus unhinge government, or gain their point. I am againſt the bill IN TOTO. I am as adverſe to its principles, as I am a friend to the preſent eſtabliſhment in church and ſtate. Some of their meetings declared that "the awful moment was arrived:" In that point I readily join iſſue with them; for that point is, whether we ſhall be a Popiſh or a Proteſtant parliament? there is no alternative; you might as well expect to waſh the Æthiopian white, or make the leopard change its ſpots, as that the church of Rome would bear an equal power. I hope, moſt ardently hope, that the memory of this day, (THE FIFTH OF MAY, 1795*) may be equally celebrated in the Proteſtant calendar, as the glorious firſt of Auguſt, 1714, which blaſted the hopes of a Popiſh king and a Popiſh parliament. We have George the Third, who owes his crown to, and muſt ſupport the principles of William the Third: to the principles of the immortal WILLIAM we are indebted for our preſent conſtitution in church and ſtate;—to the principles of that bill, the houſe of Hanover can never accede, the coronation oath and acts of ſettlement are an everlaſting bar.

Mr. *W. Smith*. It has not been without conſiderable ſurpriſe, that I have this night heard the bill of rights made uſe of (if I may ſo expreſs it) as a bill of proſcription: That I have heard a bill, whoſe avowed purpoſe was to aſſert the rights and liberties of the great body of the

NOTE.

* It was now about three in the morning.

people,

people, made uſe of as an authority to warrant us in excluding from all ſhare of political power three millions of men, three-fourths of our people. Sir, I ſupport the Catholic claims, on the ground of general juſtice, and temporary expedience. In fact, he who demonſtrates the juſtice of a meaſure, goes far towards proving the policy of that meaſure. The abſtract juſtice of ſatisfying the Catholic demand, is deducible from the nature of political power in this country. I cannot heſitate to pronounce, that in our revered conſtitution, its origin and end is the ſecurity of civil right. Aſk a theoriſt, who, having ſcrutinized the Britiſh ſcheme of government, finds the peerage endowed with moſt important powers to explain to you the juſtice of inveſting them with thoſe powers; he will reply, that the juſtneſs of their authority conſiſts in this, that it is neceſſary towards protecting the rights of the ariſtocracy. Turn this anſwer to a teſt of the propriety of Catholic claims,—Do they act unreaſonably in requiring a ſecurity for thoſe civil rights, whoſe ſafe enjoyment is what, ſpeaking in the abſtract, makes treaſon an offence, and loyalty a duty?

There are countries, ſir, where if I ſhould pronounce that its tendency to ſecure men's civil rights from violation is the only juſtifiable ſource of power, my aſſertion might be refuted by the logic of a dungeon; but this poſition cannot offend the powers ſubſiſting here, ſince it but repeats a principle of that conſtitution from whence they flow. Are not Catholics poſſeſſed of rights? Doubtleſs: and of rights, which our late liberality has much enlarged; but ſhall we not accompany the rights conceded, with the means for their protection? Our recent gifts were of no value, if not intended to be permanent: of little, if expoſed to the conſtant peril of invaſion. The language of our conſtitution to its worſhippers is this; "As RIGHTS, I give you all that is truly valuable in ſocial life:—take PRIVILEGE as a pledge for their perpetual enjoyment."—The man who holds his civil rights, unattended by protecting powers, holds the former inſecurely, and at the will of others. Our rights are our conſtitutional poſſeſſions; our privilege the entrenchment with which we fence them in. Why ſhould this latter be denied to the Catholic ſubject?—On what principle?—On none of thoſe, aſſuredly, which ſupport the conſtitution. Abſtractedly ſpeaking, in the ſpirit of Britiſh freedom, political power is either no where juſt, or it is but juſtice to extend it to the Catholics; but the Catholics are a diſtinct ſect—a ſeparate branch of the community from us!—By ſo much the more entitled to claim a ſhare of power, for by ſo much the leſs likely are we to guard their rights; in whoſe ſecurity we take no immediate intereſt ourſelves. Recur again to the privileges which our nobility poſſeſs: it is, amongſt other reaſons, becauſe the body of our ariſtocracy is diſtinct, that its members are properly inveſted with peculiar powers. But enough of general topics, I come now to the temporary expedience of the meaſure.

I ſcorn an arbitrary populace, as much as any of my hearers; and, were I certain of the utility of any meaſure, ſhould ſupport that meaſure, at the riſk of inſurrection; but, where the intrinſic quality of a meaſure was but doubtful, I would not ſuffer its unpalatableneſs to weigh againſt its adoption. It ſeems a becoming principle in every free government, that popular inclination ſhould turn a WAVERING balance. The will of the multitude is not law, but it may be evidence; it may not bind, but it ſhould influence. In rejecting the Catholic claims, ſhall we comply with the public will? UNDOUBTEDLY not: for the Catholics are the public;—conſider this maturely; they are the great body of your people; it is no very extravagant hyperbole to call them IRELAND. Conſider next, the preſent mighty criſis; the awful and unparalleled ſituation of the world. Is not the human character tremendouſly fermenting? and ſhall we not guard our country from the effects of its exploſion? Should we rather throw in a further leaven of diſcontent, and by ſouring the Catholic mind, encreaſe the effervеſcence?—Is this a time which calls for mere negative allegiance? an indolent acquieſcence in the preſent ſcheme of things, which refrains alike from loyalty and treaſon? Or does not the period demand rather a zeal for the conſtitution, which none, who are aliens to its benefits can feel?—It is at all times the bold ſpirit of our manly conſtitution that the ſubject's perſon ſhall be reſpectable, as well as free. Hence, the energy of Britons. No man can be zealous for a cauſe which ſlights and puts him down; and if government would enroll Catholic enthuſiaſm on their ſide, it is not by Catholic degradation they will excite it; but government *ſtave* need of the enthuſiaſm of their people; for the licentious hand of anarchy is raiſed againſt all government. Jacobiniſm is abroad: the lower claſſes of ſociety form his prey: in Ireland theſe are Catholics. Shall we ſhut the gates of our conſtitution, and expoſe them to this monſter? Shall we eſtrange them by that contumely which a Roman ſatirift deſcribes as the moſt intolerable evil attendant on low eſtate? Let us not be too penurious in conceſſion. HALF-citizen, and WHOLE-Jacobin, might become ſynonymous in theſe days. The policy of France is to eſtrange the nation from its rulers: Shall not the counter-policy of Ireland be to unite them? To little purpoſe is miniſterial coalition, unleſs you make the parties of your people coaleſce. Events now paſs upon a greater ſcale. The days of puny and minute cabal are at an end.

Proteſtantiſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of the ſtate; but I will go a ſtep higher, and ſay, that Chriſtianity is (more remotely) our eſtabliſhment. In the paramount bonds of this ſublime religion, whoſe very name ſuggeſts good will to all men, we are at once connected with our Catholic fellow-ſubjects. Let us remember this grand union, and forget ſubordinate diſtinctions. As ſtateſmen, as well as believers, we ſhould be Chriſtians;—for infidelity and Jacobiniſm march hand in hand. The ſame man who wrote the "AGE OF REASON,"* was alſo the author of the "RIGHTS OF MAN."—Chriſtianity is

NOTE.

* See an account of this work in our Mag. for Oct. 1794, page 318.

attacked

attacked in Europe. Should not all its deſcriptions be embodied for its ſupport? and the worſhip, throughout all its branches, be made reſpectable? The breaſt, from which this orderly religion is once baniſhed, has loſt the firmeſt ſtay, which ſupported its allegiance. Remembering this, we muſt, aſſuredly, be cautious how we impoſe diſabilities on the Catholic. Diſguſted with the incapacities which cling around their tenets, the unenlightened might raſhly wreak their vengeance on religion, and ſeek refuge in infidelity, and its Jacobin train of notions. Such is the uſual progreſs of popular dereliction.—They ruſh, inconſiderately, from one extremity to another; from ſuperſtition to infidelity; from ſervility to licence. The hiſtory of French confuſion atteſts the truth of what I ſay. Nor would the Catholic apoſtate reaſon wildly, though prophanely! for, when once he had become an infidel, he might ſeem to be a Proteſtant; and could thus get over all his incapacities at once. Conſider this; his diſabilities ariſe, I admit, from his being Catholic: but do they not ſpring, more remotely, from his being Chriſtian?—It is not Popery, but Chriſtianity, that ſtands between him and falſe ſwearing. We ſhould be cautious how WE even SEEM to impoſe penalties on religion—a tax upon the Chriſtian is a bounty to the Infidel.

But the Catholics are ſo numerous—their religion may predominate, and our eſtabliſhment be overturned. Perhaps here does exiſt ſome riſk; and having preferred it to a greater, we ought to guard againſt it. I ſhall always concur in defence of the church of Ireland; I ſhall always concur in ſupport of PROTESTANT ASCENDANCY:—an expreſſion which, I know not why, has been latterly laid aſide, but which conveys what, I think, OUR religion ſhould enjoy. I would give aſcendancy to the church, but not to the individual; except ſo far as the latter be neceſſary to ſecure the former; and in meaſuring the degree, I feel there is ſome nicety. But the number of the Catholics ſeems an ill reaſon for their ſubjection, in a country whoſe conſtitution ſays the many ſhall be free! It is an unlucky circumſtance that our eſtabliſhment lying one way, our population lies another; but we muſt take things as they are; and I hold that an eſtabliſhment unuſually contracted, demands a toleration uncommonly extenſive; one which will not ſtop at the removal of penalties, but will alſo venture on conferring powers.

Perſuaded, as I am, of the ſuperior excellence of our religion, I muſt believe that its extent will be proportioned to our civilization; that Proteſtantiſm will find converts, and flouriſh amongſt our commonalty, in proportion as that commonalty ſhall become enlightened: I therefore hold an attempt to keep our populace in a ſtate of barbariſm and degradation, as calculated to impede the progreſs of the Proteſtant religion.

But, if there be danger of Catholic pre-eminence on the one hand, is there no fear of Jacobin principles on the other? And if their poiſon had already tainted the Catholic body, ſhould we beſt prevent its farther progreſs by proſcription?—But why turn all our caution to the quarter which leaſt wants it? Let us chuſe our alternative. If PIUS be the conqueror, who is to overſet our conſtitution—(the mighty PIUS! the late protegé of a regiment of our dragoons!)—we ſhould haſten to negotiate with the Jacobins of France;—but, if this latter be the quarter from whence danger is apprehended, we ſhould embrace our Catholic fellow-ſubjects without delay. Shall we render penalties eternal, which even as temporary were oppreſſive, and continue fetters on religion which were originally meant for politics? for certain ſtate opinions of which Popery was made the teſt?—Opinions, let me add, whoſe miſchief was but fugitive, and has long ſince paſſed away. Would you know what are Catholic principles at this day? Examine the Iriſh brigade, you will there behold our countrymen in the character of ſtaunch royaliſts, ſteadily reſiſting all republican ſeduction, and loyal to the Bourbons, as they had been to the Stuarts;—loyal as they had been to that infatuated James, who vainly eſpouſed the cauſe of a ſmall minority of his ſubjects againſt the rights and wiſhes of the great body of his people—let us not purſue an example which we abhor: it is as wrong to be a bigot for the Proteſtant as for the Papiſt.

What pledge have we for the loyalty of the Catholic eccleſiaſtic? For his ſteady averſion to the Jacobin chaos of principles?—We have the cruelties exerciſed on his order by the French; we have his conſciouſneſs that Jacobiniſm muſt be the ruin of the prieſthood. What ſecurity have we for the loyalty of the Catholic gentleman?—We have his ſtake of property in the country; we have his ſtake of rank in ſociety—that rank which makes him the natural champion of ſubordination. We have, aſſuredly, as good ſecurity in caſe of the gentleman as of the peaſant; and ſhould be cautious how, transferring degradation from the latter, we impoſe it, as a leſs tolerable ſtigma, upon rank.

Suppoſe danger from the Catholics;—yet, where ſome riſk muſt be run, we ought to choſe the leaſt—I would fain preſerve our church eſtabliſhment unimpaired, ſuperſtitiouſly inviolate in its moſt remote POMŒRIA; but ſhould rather abate ſomewhat of Proteſtant pre-eminence, than not enſure the fabric of both church and conſtitution. Superficial yielding may be fundamental conſervation:

"*Imaque tellus*
Stet, quia ſumma fugit."

But, from all I can collect, the dangers are imaginary; and ſuch the ſtate of intereſts and property in this country, that the Catholics will not enter at once on the practical enjoyment of that privilege, which they call on us in theory to beſtow. They will creep gradually and ſafely into conſequence amongſt us, acquiring at every ſtep an habitual love for the conſtitution, and even at laſt, not tranſgreſſing the bounds of Proteſtant ſecurity.

In the purſuit of my profeſſion, I lately ſaw a grand jury, conſiſting entirely of Proteſtants. This fact either goes to demonſtrate the truth of my laſt aſſertion, by ſhewing that there could not be found a ſingle Catholic in the whole county of property entitling him to be called preferably

ferably to Proteſtants on the grand jury; or it proves that the incapacities under which Catholics ſtill labour, may be made a handle for withholding the favours already granted, and on this ground I might argue ſtrongly for their further emancipation.

But this ſubject will be ſo much better treated by others than by me, that I ſhall not engroſs longer the attention due to them. I ſhall not dwell upon the topic of ſo much having been granted, that it is become impolitic on this ground, to refuſe extending our conceſſions; a topic urged with ſufficient ſtrength, Mr. Speaker, by the ableſt of Catholic opponents in 1793. I ſhall not dwell on the many friends which the Catholic claims have latterly obtained amongſt the Proteſtants. I ſhall conclude when I have noticed a hint which caught my ear, that attachment to the Catholics means eſtrangement from Great Britain. I diſclaim harbouring any ſuch ſentiment as the latter. I wiſh the two countries to continue ever one cordial intimately well connected Empire. I wiſh their harmony from prejudice, as well as principle. From prejudice the growth of my partialities towards England—a conſiderable portion of my life was ſpent there, and the thought of England connects itſelf with all that is pleaſing to my mind, it was the place of my education—the ſcene of thoſe early years, and of thoſe early habits, which the memory recalls and cheriſhes with moſt delight. I am proud to think it contains many friends, who much regard me; and perſons whoſe eſteem afford a reaſonable ground for pride. I am, beſides, perſuaded, that in their harmony conſiſts the welfare of both iſlands.—If any man wiſhed a breach and endeavoured to foment it, he ſhould find in me, if not a formidable, at leaſt a ſtrenuous opponent. Did the Catholics deſire a rupture, I ſhould vote againſt their emancipation.

(To be continued.)

Affairs of France.

(Continued from page 423.)

ON the 10th of Feb. Richard made the following obſervations on preſenting the treaty of peace with the grand duke of Tuſcany. 'Tuſcany, amid the political convulſions occaſioned by the French revolution, long preſerved the courſe preſcribed by the law of nations and its own true intereſts. This uſeful ſyſtem ſeemed eaſy to be purſued by this government. By its nature and its poſition, it is deſtined to take no part in the quarrel of its neighbours, and all Europe had been accuſtomed to reſpect its tranquility. But hatred of the French revolution deranged all political calculations; and England, the pivot of the whole coalition, directing toward her ambitious views the general delirium, ſet no bounds to their arrogance and her pretenſions. Uſurping the empire of the ſea, ſhe wiſhed to dictate to all governments the ſentiments of her own, and forbade them to be indifferent to the grand cauſe. Toward thoſe who could not be expected to obey her orders, ſhe employed perſuaſions, and ſquadrons and menaces toward others whom ſhe knew to be weak. Her ambaſſadors railed with the cabinets of Sweden and Denmark; and her admirals ſucceeded before the ports of Naples and Leghorn. On the 8th of October 1793, lord Hervey, in the name of the king of England, ſignified to the grand duke, at the cloſe of an inſulting declaration, that he gave him 12 hours for deciding againſt the French republic. The ſame day the grand duke complied with this imperative ſummons, which he had no means of reſiſting. The agents of the French republic received orders to quit the territory, and all official communication was broken off.—The Tuſcan government ſoon felt that the ſituation in which it was placed was not its natural ſituation, and thenceforth aimed at re-eſtabliſhing its neutrality. Even in the year 1793, it began to manifeſt this diſpoſition to ſuch of our agents as remained in the country, and has ſince taken ſeveral ſteps to carry it into effect. Finally, it has ſent to Paris to treat directly with the committee of public ſafety M. Carlotti, a man known all over Europe for the numerous ſervices he has rendered to the perſecuted French republicans in Italy. Several weighty conſiderations determined your committee of public ſafety, to liſten to the Tuſcan envoy, and to conclude with him a treaty which I am directed to preſent for your ratification. It appears to be conſiſtent with your principles and your intentions to treat with particular benevolence ſuch governments demanding peace, as could prove that they had never taken part in the war but by compulſion. Tuſcany was the firſt to acknowledge the French republic ſoon after the 10th of Auguſt. It maintained its neutrality as long as it had the power. The grand duke himſelf, after the 8th of October 1793, never failed to treat the French eſtabliſhed within his territory with all the regard that could have been expected from a friendly government. They were never perſecuted, either for their opinions or on account of the events that diſtinguiſhed the different periods of the revolution. They received their revenues as before, and the tribunals of the country were open to them. A conſiderable quantity of corn had been taken from us by the Engliſh at Leghorn. The grand duke has made reſtitution at his own charge, and the corn is now in our ports. In acceding to the demand of the government of Tuſcany, you will confirm, by a practical inſtance, the grand principles you have proclaimed as the baſis of your diplomatic tranſactions, and compel your detractors to do homage to your candour and your juſtice. On the other hand, a ſtate of war with Tuſcany, can, in no point of view, promote our intereſts, and its neutrality preſents real advantages, principally with reſpect to commerce. What theſe are, you who know better than any body how important it is to the national proſperity to extend commercial relations, will eaſily perceive. Amid the multiplied triumphs that have ſignalized this campaign, it is honourable for you to conclude ſuch treaties. You have aſtoniſhed Europe by your military ſucceſſes; you will aſtoniſh it no leſs by your manner of uſing victory. You will be eaſy without weakneſs, toward governments whom the force of an almoſt general impulſion, which they were in no condition to reſiſt, has drawn into the league formed againſt you; but you

you will be firm, without being inacceſſible, toward the great powers, who, have inſtigated all Europe to the deſtruction of France, and who, to gratify their vanity and ambition, have cauſed ſuch floods of blood to be ſhed for three years. Above all, you will humble England, whoſe rage for blood is particularly diſtinguiſhed; and you will never forget, that you ought to avenge upon her the outrages ſhe has ſo often committed upon juſtice and humanity.'

Several other members roſe ſucceſſively, in order to deliver their ſentiments on the mode to be adopted by the convention, reſpecting the entering into negociations of peace with the belligerent powers, the reſult of which was, that Richard's report was ordered to be printed, and the conſideration thereof adjourned to the 13th.

On the 21ſt of February, Boiſſy d'Anglas, in the name of the committees of publit and general ſafety and of legiſlation, made a philoſophical report on the wiſdom, as well as neceſſity, of giving full courſe to religious liberty; and the convention adopted the opinions of the committee by the following decree:

Every form of worſhip may be exerciſed without moleſtation. The ſtate allows no ſalaries for the exerciſe of any worſhip, or dwelling for its miniſter. No external ſigns of worſhip, ſhall be affixed in public places, or in roads, or offered in any manner to the view of the citizens. No inſcription ſhall point out the place which is employed for the exerciſe of public worſhip.

On the 3d of March, Cambaceres, in the name of the committee of public ſafety, made a long and intereſting report, the main object of which was to define the powers to be given to that committee, in treating and negociating peace with the nations with whom the French are at war; the principles of which are to be ſeen in the articles with which the report concluded, which are as follow:

The national convention decree,

'Art. 1. That the committee of public ſafety, charged by the law of the 7th Fructidor, with the direction of foreign relations, ſhall negociate, in the name of the republic, treaties of peace, alliance, neutrality, and commerce, and reſolve upon the conditions of ſuch.

2. It ſhall take all neceſſary meaſures for accelerating and facilitating the concluſion of ſuch treaties.

3. Treaties ſhall be ſigned either by the members of the committee, where they have treated immediately with the envoys of foreign powers, or by plenipotentiaries, to whom the committee ſhall delegate authority for this purpoſe.

4. The treaties are not valid till after they have been examined, ratified, and confirmed by the national convention, on the report of the committee of public ſafety.

5. Preliminary and particular conventions, ſuch as armiſtices, are not ſubject to this ratification.

6. In caſes where treaties, being ſubmitted to the ſanction of the convention include ſecret articles, and when engagements are to be contracted with foreign powers, which require the approbation of the national convention, yet cannot be made public, the convention nominates a commiſſion, compoſed of twelve members.

7. This commiſſion ſhall examine the political operation in queſtion; it ſhall declare to the national convention, whether it conſiders the projected operation as conformable to the principles and intereſts of the republic, and whether it ought to be kept ſecret.

8. Upon this declaration the national convention ſhall authorize the committee of public ſafety to purſue this operation.

9 By virtue of this authority the conditions decreed by the committee of public ſafety ſhall be executed.

10. Upon the report of the commiſſion, the national convention ſhall fix the time when the committee of public ſafety ſhall give an account of the object of negociation, and the meaſures taken.'

The convention ordered the report to be printed, and the diſcuſſion of it to be adjourned. From this period to ſome time in the month of April, Paris was the ſcene of very violent conteſts between the adherents of the convention and the remnants of the jacobins. At one time, general Pichegru (who was then at Paris) was under the neceſſity of heading the national guards, in order to diſperſe an armed body of inſurgents; and at length, the firmneſs of the convention againſt the terroriſts and royaliſts effectually triumphed.

After long and tedious agitations of the queſtion, the affair of Barrere, Billaud de Varennes, and Collot d'Herbois (charged with being accomplices in the crimes of Robeſpierre) were finally adjudged to be baniſhed to the French colony of Guiana in South America..

On the 10th of April, Reubel, in the name of the committee of public welfare, announced the important news of

PEACE WITH PRUSSIA.

'You have now before you,' ſaid he, 'the fruits of your principles and wiſdom. The governments which had ſworn the ruin of the republic, are now eager to demand peace, ſince they have ſeen the wiſdom and the principles which direct the convention.

The committee of public welfare has followed your intentions of procuring a partial peace, and offers for your ratification that which is concluded with the king of Pruſſia. We have not forgot for an inſtant, that if the wiſhes of the people were for a glorious peace, it behoved us likewiſe to bind in their intereſt a power not likely to diſengage itſelf from us.

You will judge if your committee has obtained its object. The principal point was to re-eſtabliſh the exterior relations, and to heighten theſe. We believe it will be uſeful to have for our ally a power enjoying a preponderance in the empire, which may turn to the advantage of the republic.

All accounts inform us, that the Pruſſian nation has not ceaſed; during the whole war

to give to the French nation proofs of esteem. The indefatigable zeal of the envoy of the French republic in Switzerland has surmounted all obstacles; he has acted with that candour which carries conviction to every mind.

This peace is not the only one which at present occupies the attention of your committee. Continue, representatives, to display principles of wisdom, and soon shall all the projects of the malevolent be overset. French people, remain insensible to their perfidious insinuations. A moment of precipitation will ruin you; soon shall your welfare be secured.'

Reubel next read the powers given by the king of Prussia to baron Hardenberg, for the conclusion of a peace. He next presented the treaty. (For which see our last, page 477.)

The assembly applauded the report and the treaty of peace, and conformable to the decree respecting exterior relations, ordered them to be printed, and adjourned to Quintidi.

And, on the 14th of April, this treaty was unanimously ratified by the national convention.

[*To be continued.*]

Resolutions and Addresses on the Recall of Earl Fitzwilliam.

(*Continued from Page* 468.)

Resolutions of the Catholics of the County of Monaghan, March 6th, 1795.

Patrick Carolan, Esq. in the Chair.

The proceedings of the Catholics of Dublin on Friday the 27th ult. together with their Addresses to his Majesty and the Lord Lieutenant, having been read,

RESOLVED unanimously, That at a time when universal despondency pervades the minds of the whole nation, and every loyal subject finds himself so deeply interested in the awful fate which now awaits his country, we find it our duty to come forward and candidly express the sentiments which we feel as Catholics and as Irishmen.

Resolved, That it is with the most heart-felt emotions of regret we have heard the report of our most excellent viceroy's intended departure from the government of this country; a viceroy who may be truly said to reflect, in its fullest lustre, that majesty which he was delegated to represent, by promoting the strength, union, and happiness of the entire people.

Resolved, That the early and spirited exertions of our Catholic brethren of Dublin, assembled on the 27th of February last, meet with our warmest approbation and applause; we adopt their addresses to his majesty and earl Fitzwilliam as our own; we fully coincide in the appointment of Edward Byrne, esq. John Keogh, esq. and baron Hussey, for the important mission on which they are sent. As individuals they possess our confidence and esteem; as the objects of the choice of the Catholics of Dublin, they shall meet our warmest concurrence and most steady support.

Resolved, That Henry Grattan, and the other truly magnanimous and patriotic characters in both houses of parliament, who have proved their attachment to Ireland, by attending to the claims of three millions and a half of its inhabitants, excite in our bosoms emotions of gratitude, which we vainly would endeavour to express; the success of their efforts will be their reward;—their country shall be free, because it is united.

EDWARD CAROLAN, Sec.

Resolutions of the Catholics of the County and Town of Wexford, March 13th, 1795.

Sir Thomas Esmond, Bart. in the Chair.

RESOLVED, At this most eventful period, when the calamities of Europe ought to have brought the hearts and minds of men together, and our august sovereign had been graciously pleased to send us a chief governor who was in the act of uniting all classes and descriptions of our distracted state, that we contemplate, with the deepest anxiety, and the most alarming apprehensions, the prospect of his approaching removal from the government of Ireland.

Resolved, That strongly impressed by our past experience, it is not without reason that we await the revival of a system of persecution, slander, and oppression, which agitated the minds of all, had a fatal tendency to create discontent and disaffection, and was unremittingly pursued, in the name of king, constitution, and religion, by a set of men as inimical to those sacred interests as to the people, to the terror of his majesty's faithful subjects, and to the utter insecurity of liberty, property, and life.

Resolved, That in addition to the evils we dread, in case of such a melancholy event, we may too probably lose every hope we entertain from the talents, patriotism, and solemn engagements of the most distinguished characters in our country, who, by assimilating the constitutions of the sister kingdoms, not merely in speculative name, and right unexercised, but in practical advantage, and substantial blessings, seek to establish the only lasting basis of connexion between both; and who, by purifying the revenue laws, guarding against prodigality, peculation, and corruption, in public offices, and attending to the wants, instruction, and morals of the people, have adopted the only method which can be finally depended upon, to secure the peace, happiness, and prosperity of Ireland.

Resolved, therefore, That we cannot enough admire the liberality, patriotism, and justice of Mr. Grattan, the mover of our bill, and of the noblemen and gentlemen who engaged to second and support it; and that they be requested to accept our most sincere and grateful acknowledgments for their manly and virtuous exertions.

Resolved, That we highly applaud the conduct

duct of the Catholics of Dublin, that we approve and adopt as our own the reſolutions entered into by them, as well as their very ſeaſonable and proper addreſs to our excellent chief governor on this diſaſtrous occaſion, that we moſt cordially thank them for the wiſe and conſtitutional meaſure of laying their apprehenſions at the foot of the throne, and ſupplicating his majeſty not to prorogue parliament till our bill for total emancipation ſhall have received a full diſcuſſion; and that we have the ſtricteſt reliance on the gentlemen appointed to execute that truſt. Our apprehenſions on this head are the ſame as theirs, our hearts, our wiſhes, and our prayers have the ſame direction.

THOMAS ESMOND, Chairman.
EDWARD HAY, Secretary.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CATHOLICS OF DUNGANNON, MARCH 14th, 1795.

THOMAS RICHARD GERAGHTY, ESQ. IN THE CHAIR.

THAT after cheriſhing a fond, and, as we thought, well-founded hope, of being at laſt united in equal rights and privileges with the reſt of our countrymen, we cannot refrain from expreſſing our ſerious alarms at the ſudden effects of a malignant influence, which is likely to fruſtrate that patriot wiſh of our moſt gracious ſovereign, and blaſt the hopes of the people of Ireland.

That we feel ourſelves called upon at this period, to renew our profeſſions of loyalty and attachment to his majeſty, which we do with every feeling of duty, warmed by the moſt lively gratitude.

That we conſider the appointment of earl Fitzwilliam to the government of this kingdom, and the conſequent change that took place of men and meaſures, as circumſtances peculiarly conducive to the peace and welfare of Ireland, at a criſis, when neighbouring nations are convulſed by revolutions ariſing from a want of confidence between the government and the people.

That we look forward with horror to the probable conſequences of a reviyal of the ſyſtem purſued by a late adminiſtration, conſequences, which we cannot but dread from the deſpair of a people, a whole, a united people, whoſe honeſt expectations had been raiſed to the higheſt pitch, by the juſt and neceſſary meaſures that were about to have been adopted.

That the conduct of the Catholics of Dublin merits our higheſt approbation, it has ever been ſuch as to entitle them to the thanks of the Catholics of Ireland; and we conſider the gentlemen appointed to carry their addreſs to his majeſty, worthy of our confidence, and fully equal to the great truſt repoſed in them.

That our warmeſt thanks are hereby preſented to our illuſtrious advocates in both houſes of parliament, for we are fully convinced that "what they could do they have done, and what is not done does not depend on them."

That to the inhabitants of Belfaſt we preſent our ſincere thanks, not only for their manly and uniform ſupport of Catholic emancipation, but alſo for that liberality of ſentiment, which, emanating from the patriotic ſpirit of their loyal and enlightened town, now pervades the whole kingdom of Ireland.

T. R. GERAGHTY, Chairman.

DECLARATION AND RESOLUTION OF THE WHIG CLUB, MARCH 20th, 1795.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE W. B. PONSONBY IN CHAIR.

THE Whig Club, at this intereſting period, deems it proper to declare its concurrence in ſentiment with the ſeveral counties, cities, and meetings, which in expreſſing their regret at the departure of earl Fitzwilliam from the government of this country, have manifeſted their anxiety for the reform of abuſes, and the union of the people of all deſcriptions, and have alſo remonſtrated againſt the re-eſtabliſhment of the old ſyſtem of violence and venality, neceſſarily attendant on the return into power of the authors of that ſyſtem.

The Whig Club returns its unanimous thanks to Mr. Grattan for his manly, ſeaſonable, and conſtitutional anſwer to the addreſs of the Roman Catholics of Dublin.

(Signed)
THOMAS CONOLLY, Sec.

RESOLUTIONS OF THE CATHOLICS OF THE COUNTY CLARE, AT ENNIS, MARCH 21, 1795.

REV. DEAN BARRETT, IN THE CHAIR.

The addreſſes of the Catholics of Dublin to his majeſty and the lord lieutenant being read,

RESOLVED unanimouſly, That we moſt cordially unite with them in ſentiments of loyalty, affection, and gratitude for our moſt gracious ſovereign, to whoſe paternal goodneſs we anxiouſly look up for a compliance with the prayer of ſaid petition.

Reſolved, That Meſſrs. Byrne, Keogh, and baron Huſſey, deſerve our warmeſt eſteem and moſt unlimited confidence, and that we perfectly approve their appointment to preſent the petition to his majeſty, conſidering it as a meaſure of the ſtricteſt propriety and utmoſt neceſſity.

Reſolved, That the mild, manly, and temperate conduct of that truly dignified repreſentative of royalty, EARL FITZWILLIAM, ſince his arrival in this country, had diffuſed harmony, happineſs, and union of ſentiment, admirably calculated to inſpire reſpect for the conſtitution, and affection for the ſovereign, which we muſt ever regard as the beſt guarantee of the juſt prerogatives of the crown; and we are firmly perſuaded that no error can be imputed to his adminiſtration, unleſs it be one to exalt to high ſituations piety and learning, without a view to political influence, or to call to his councils talents, integrity, and public virtue, thereby ſecuring to government that ſtrength and energy it could never

derive from the inſidious policy of a rapacious and intereſted cabal, grown rich by peculation, and inſolent from long habits of power.

Reſolved, That the thanks of this meeting are deſervedly offered to the right honourable Henry Grattan, and his ſupporters in the houſes of lords and commons, who have forwarded Catholic emancipation, and we declare that our gratitude to thoſe illuſtrious men will only terminate with our exiſtence.

Reſolved, That we preſent our warmeſt thanks to our Proteſtant brethren of this county —to the inhabitants of Belfaſt for their conſtant and uniform exertions in our behalf—to our Proteſtant brethren of Dublin—of the counties of Kildare, Wicklow, Cork, Galway, and to the freeholders of every other town and county in this kingdom, who have ſo generouſly come forward in favour of our total emancipation—a meaſure moſt conducive to the true intereſts of this country.

JAMES BARRETT, Chairman.
JAMES O'GORMAN, Sec.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF THE COUNTY LEITRIM.

Preſented to the right honourable Thomas Conolly, at Carrick, by the gentlemen who were appointed for that purpoſe.

TO THE RIGHT HON.
THOMAS CONOLLY.

SIR,

DEEPLY ſenſible as we are of the obligations which we owe you as Iriſhmen, for your invariable and manly ſupport in parliament, of every meaſure which had a tendency to promote the dignity and proſperity of the nation, to remove incapacities on account of religion, and to relieve the poor—it would ill become us to let ſlip the favourable opportunity which now preſents itſelf of expreſſing how much we eſteem and reſpect you, and how ſincerely we rejoice at ſeeing you in health and ſpirits among us.

The wiſdom and benignity of your anſwer to the addreſs of our brethren in the city of Dublin, excites our admiration, and demands all that gratitude can beſtow:—what can afford greater conſolation to a long oppreſſed and degraded people, than that the firſt commoner in the land, as remarkable for patriotiſm and integrity, as he is for humanity and the ſocial virtues, together with his diſtinguiſhed aſſociates, with whom he has uniformly acted, ſhould become their irreſiſtable advocates, and the powerful aſſertors of their juſt claims.

Will any man venture to ſay, that the illuſtrious patriots in both houſes of parliament, and the other enlightened Proteſtants in every quarter of the kingdom, who patronize our cauſe, would take part with the diſaffected or dangerous?—No—the idea is ridiculous. Shall the generous men whoſe wiſe forefathers erected an enviable conſtitution, be charged with a deliberate intention to impair their deareſt inheritance, in mere compliment to their Catholic neighbours?—They are not to be ſuſpected of ſuch rank folly—but they well know that the ſureſt way to render the conſtitution impregnable, is to unite the people; and this is the maxim on which they act.

The Catholics were uſeful and meritorious ſubjects when they had neither ſuch friends nor ſuch proſpects before them as they have at preſent; they will be more ſo for the time to come, becauſe their ſphere of action is enlarged, and becauſe they are more intereſted in the welfare of their country than heretofore.—When all their ſhackles are removed, then, and not before, will Ireland flouriſh.—Honour is now ſuperadded to all the ties and duties by which they were formerly bound—they are ſupported and confided in by their liberal Proteſtant fellow-ſubjects; they are proud of the alliance, and they will not abuſe their confidence.

The Catholics have no wiſh more ſincere than to unite and co-operate ſtrenuouſly and cordially with their Proteſtant countrymen, in effecting whatever may be productive of happineſs to the king and royal family, purity and permanency to the conſtitution, internal order and tranquility, and a good underſtanding between Great Britain and Ireland, upon which the ſafety of both ſo materially depends.

H O'BEIRNE, Chairman.
MYLES KEON, Sec.

ANSWER:

TO THE CATHOLICS OF THE COUNTY OF LEITRIM.

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for your kind and affectionate addreſs—which I can only deſerve by continuing the ſame line of conduct which has occaſioned it for the remainder of my life.

I am proud of your approbation of my anſwer to my Catholic fellow-citizens of Dublin—and muſt beg of you to permit me to adopt it now as the beſt explanation of my ſentiments in theſe awful and unprecedented times.

I muſt only beg leave to make this additional remark, that the greateſt ſhare the Catholic has in the working of the beſt conſtitution that was ever yet deviſed, the more it will be his intereſt to protect it from ALL ITS ENEMIES.

I am perſuaded that none of thoſe able and honeſt friends—with whom I have long acted, will ever deſiſt from the purſuit of Catholic emancipation, as we are certain our conſtitution will be better defended by the whole than by a part of the nation.

We muſt all wiſh for the happineſs of the king and royal family—which cannot be made, we truſt, greater than by reconciling and conciliating all claſſes and deſcriptions of his majeſty's ſubjects, as was wiſely recommended by the earl of Weſtmorland from the throne in 1793.

THOMAS CONOLLY.

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLICS OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY, TO MR. GRATTAN.

TO THE RIGHT HON.
HENRY GRATTAN,

SIR,

IF ſervices to Ireland are to be deemed crimes—if a life devoted to the ſucceſsful aſſertion of the dignity and independence of his native country, excites the ſuſpicion and diſtruſt of thoſe who ſeem deſirous to convert an imperial kingdom into a dependant province—the patriot who enjoys the confidence and has earned the gratitude of millions, will find in the conſciouſneſs of his own integrity the beſt reward of his virtues, and the firmeſt ſupport of his meaſures in the unanimous concurrence and approbation of every claſs of the people.

The baleful breath of narrow and bigotted politicians may check but cannot deſtroy the bloſſoms of our juſt expectation; whilſt YOU LIVE and we THINK we cannot deſpair that freedom—conſtitutional freedom will extend—muſt be imparted to all Iriſhmen.

You, Sir, have our confidence—and whilſt we have formed the moſt ſanguine expectations from your unſhaken virtue and moſt brilliant talents, we feel at the ſame time an honeſt pride by our attachment to the conſtitution and by our long-tried loyalty, to have entitled ourſelves to your approbation and ſupport.

THOMAS LANIGAN, Chairman.
GEORGE GREENE, Sec.

ANSWER:

GENTLEMEN,

I THANK you for the confidence you are pleaſed to repoſe in me, and for the choice of the time in which you are pleaſed to expreſs it.

To have incurred the diſpleaſure of a powerful quarter, is to me no new misfortune;—if I wanted conſolation, I have it in my own conviction, in your confidence, and in the approbation of my country.

The juſtice of your cauſe—your attachment to his majeſty—your deſire to preſerve and cultivate a connection with Great Britain—the firm but dutiful tone with which you apply for privileges, and now the interpoſition of your Proteſtant brethren in your favour, muſt ultimately ſecure you ſucceſs.

The tranquility obſerved at the preſent intereſting moment, in places too where ſo many rumours to the contrary were ſo confidently circulated—is an argument that the Catholics are too much in earneſt to be tumultuary, and that they ſeek through the peace of the country the privileges of the conſtitution.

The moſt adverſe to your cauſe (ſave the few who are alſo adverſe to the people) will at laſt ſee the propriety of your claims—they will ſurrender their prejudices to their patriotiſm, and receive you as fellow-ſubjects and fellow-freemen—will in the end give an honeſt victory to their intereſt and their underſtanding.

In common with the reſt of the country, I lament that by the recall of lord Fitzwilliam, your expectation of emancipation, with the public expectation of redreſs, ſhould have received ſo great a diſcouragement; but I ſhould deſpond indeed, if the departure of his excellency was to be followed by the return of the old ſyſtem of government and its adviſers;—if reſtored to their power—I have ſaid they would extinguiſh their country—after mature deliberation I feel myſelf obliged to repeat the expreſſion in its fulleſt extent.

It is on the ſame due conſideration, I muſt again repeat another part of a former anſwer, where I have the honour to expreſs my entire concurrence with thoſe who have remonſtrated to the throne againſt the return of that deſtructive and degrading ſyſtem of government—committed, as I feel myſelf, to ſupport to the utmoſt of my poor abilities my countrymen and their juſt efforts, and to ſhare the unjuſt reſentments to which ſuch efforts may expoſe them.

I have the honour to be,
Your very humble ſervant,
HENRY GRATTAN.

POETRY.

ODE PERFORMED AT THE CASTLE OF DUBLIN, ON HIS MAJESTY'S BIRTH DAY, JUNE 4, 1795.

RECITATIVE, *accompanied.*

MUTE be each ſofter accent!—mute
The thrilling lyre, the dulcet flute!

CHORUS.

With more exalted ſounds adorn,
And dignify this feſtal morn!
Let the ſhrill trump, and thund'ring drum proclaim,
In martial notes of praiſe, Auguſtus name!

RECITATIVE.

On Albion's chalky cliffs, behold,
The giant fortitude appears,
Aloft the ſtandard bright he rears,
Aloud he calls his champions bold.

AIR.

Britons, ariſe, my call obey,
Your native proweſs now diſplay,
Stem the wild ſtorm that round your confines roars,
And chaſe invaſion from your happy ſhores.

RECITATIVE, *accompanied.*

'Twas I who led bold Edward forth,
I taught his arm the ſword to wield,
Then, when he ſtain'd the reeking earth
With noble blood in Creſſy's field,

I nerv'd

I nerv'd fifth Harry's youthful hand,
On Agincourt's renowned plain,
Where, with a thin and ſickly band,
He ſtrew'd the ſod with thouſands ſlain.

AIR.

And ſtill, I ween, ye know my voice,
Still doth my fire your ſouls inflame,
In honour of your ſtrain, ariſe,
And vindicate your ancient fame.

DUET.

He ſpoke—and hurrying to the field,
The ruſtics leave the glebe untill'd,
The peer abandons pleaſure's train,
To join the dangers of th' embattled plain.

CHORUS.

The kindred iſlands, leagu'd in friendſhip's band,
Deſpiſe the taunts of Gallia's haughty land,
All orders join'd unnumber'd ſuccours bring,
To ſhield their ſoil, their altars, and their king.

SONGS IN THE NEW ENTERTAINMENT, CALLED WINDSOR CASTLE.

SONG—Mr. INCLEDON.

HER lovely eye of heav'nly blue
A mild intelligence conveys;
Her ſweet lip wears the roſe's hue;
A charm o'er every feature plays;
Light are her locks,—and unconfin'd,
In varying forms they kiſs'd the wind.

The matchleſs beauties thus poſſeſt,
From ſoft refinement ſeem'd more bright;
As jewels, with a poliſh dreſt,
Emit a purer glow of light;
And every grace which round her ſhone
Reveal'd her kindred to the throne.

SONG—Mr. BOWDEN.

When mirth, an infant, ſleeping lay,
To ſhield him from the ſcorching day,
A vine-branch o'er his face was flung,
With many a rip'ning cluſter hung,
Rich with the nectar bright,—
The nectar which the heav'ns diſtil,
Inſtead of dew,—the grape to fill,
And give the heart delight.

The emerald fruit, from ſummer beam,
Soon caught the ruby's brilliant gleam:
Some bunches fell near mirth's full lip;
Theſe—theſe he preſs'd—and learnt to ſip—
To ſip the nectar bright;
The nectar which the heav'ns diſtil,
Inſtead of dew—the grape to fill,
And give the heart delight.

From year to year he quaff'd the tide,
And tho' of ſtrength the woods to ſtride,
He to his vine-bough arbour clung,
There to remain—for ever young,—
To drink the nectar bright;
The nectar which the heav'ns diſtil,
Inſtead of dew—the grape to fill,
And give the heart delight.

DUET—*Meſſrs.* INCLEDON *and* BOWDEN.

The bluſh on her cheek was by modeſty dreſt,
And her eyes beam'd the virtues which dwell in her breaſt.
May thoſe eyes and that boſom for ever, bleſt fair,
Be unclouded by ſorrow—unruffled by care.
Or if a tear ſtart—or a ſigh gently move,
May the tear be of rapture—the ſigh be of love!

SONG.—Mr. INCLEDON.

Not to the victories of a year
Does this proud country owe her name;
Nor will the failures of a day
Abate the luſtre of her fame.—
Albion, fair ſtar,—in ocean's ſky ſo bright!
May never cloud obſcure thy ſilver light!

The checks of war but ſerve to give
To Engliſh ſpirits bolder ſpring;
As eagles in the adverſe gale
Hold on their courſe with ſtronger wing!
Albion, fair ſtar,—in ocean's ſky ſo bright!
May never cloud obſcure thy ſilver light!

PROLOGUE TO THE DESERTED DAUGHTER. SPOKEN BY Mr. HARLEY.

FRUITFUL in good and ill, the teeming earth
To wheat and tares affords promiſcuous birth:
At once, from nature's womb, riſe woe and weal;
The ſprings that poiſon, and the ſtreams that heal.
Nay more, her offſpring each and all contain,
Within themſelves, both antidote and bane.
Each is a jarring world, where death yields life;
And concord riſes out of endleſs ſtrife.
Each ſeems diſtinct, yet altogether bound:
And ſeparate and collectively is found
A hoard of infinite; a countleſs maſs
Of miracles within a blade of graſs.
First of the tribe, and maſter of the whole,
Man ſtands erect; the ſovereign and the ſoul.
In him all union and diſunion ſhine:
He's now above half brute; now more than half divine.
Wayward in humour; infinite in wit;
The ſlave of all, to none will he ſubmit;
In act an ideot; in conceit a ſage;
Mov'd by a breath, he'll brave the tempeſt's rage;
Now ſoar a demi-god; now ſink, a ſtraw;
Now weep, a child; now give the planets law.
Railing at wretchedneſs, in folly wiſe,
Alive to all the bliſs that he denies,
Worthy your laughter or perhaps your tears,
Brain-ſick of errors paſt, to night appears
A moody mortal; ſketch'd on this mad plan;
A ſurly miſanthrope, and yet a man.
Within his orbit other beings move;
Some urg'd by av'rice, others ſpurr'd by love,
To aid or injure him, as paſſion drives;
The worſt of ſervants; and the beſt of wives:
With many more, all waiting here within;
My taſk being ended, ready to begin.
Hear, and decide, like men who think and feel;
For, from this night's decree, there's no appeal.

EPILOGUE

EPILOGUE TO THE SAME. SPOKEN BY MRS. POPE, MISS WALLIS, AND MRS. MATTOCKS, COMING FORWARD.

MRS. POPE.

AND now, thrice gentle friends, our plotting ended,
We hope you're pleas'd—at leaſt, not much offended?
Surely, you'll own it was a little moving,
To ſee a modern wife ſo very loving!
Who deems the marriage vow a thing expedient!
And is at once meek! faithful! and obedient!
Such whims were common in the golden age:
And ſtill they may be met with—on the ſtage:
But grant they now are falſe, paſt contradiction,
We hope they yet may be endur'd—in fiction.

MISS WALLIS.

You've heard that good queen Beſs had maids of honour;
Whoſe courtly trade it was to wait upon her;
To quaff brown ſtout, yet not be overtaken,
Breakfaſt on beef, and ſup on eggs and bacon?
In thoſe ſtrange days, I can't ſay what might happen!
Virtue might, then, be thought the woman's weapon!
But daughters now like me, whate'er we feign,
No where exiſt; but in a poet's brain!
Such blunders are too groſs! No ſoul can brook 'em!
And yet I wiſh, for once, you'd overlook 'em.

MRS. MATTOCKS.

Poor man! He's mad! An heir of one and twenty,
With frolics, freaks, and pounds and paſſions plenty,
Who, being told where he may purchaſe beauty,
Begins to cant of conſcience, love, and duty?
Was ſuch ſtuff ever heard? Ye ſprigs of faſhion,
Say, is it thus you treat the tender paſſion?
'Ere ſuch ſhall be the picture of our youth,
Earthquakes ſhall come, and prophets ſhall ſpeak truth!
Yet, put him not in poet's purgatory;
For, ſhould you damn him, we ſhall all be ſorry.

MISS WALLIS.

Then be ſweet temper'd!

MRS. MATTOCKS.

Grant the man his cauſe!

MRS. POPE,

And once more make us bleſt in your applauſe.

ANNE BULLEN'S LETTER FROM THE TOWER TO HENRY VIII. PARAPHRASED.

"THE Queen herſelf wrote Henry a letter from the Tower, full of the moſt tender expoſtulations and of the warmeſt proteſtations of innocence. It contains ſo much nature and even elegance, as deſerve to be tranſmitted to poſterity." HUME.

FROM all th' enjoyments of the world remov'd,
No more by thee admir'd, no more approv'd.
My cloſe confinement in this doleful place,
The anger and diſpleaſure of your grace,
Such ſtrangeneſs o'er my wilder'd mind diffuſe,
I know not what to write, or to excuſe.
To me you ſend one, whom indeed you know
To be my long-profeſs'd inveterate foe,
Deſirous that the truth I ſhou'd confeſs,
And ſo your favour and good-will poſſeſs;
Soon as by him this meſſage I receiv'd,
Anon your meaning rightly I conceiv'd;
And, if the truth may ſave me, as you ſay,
I ſhall with duty your command obey.
But, let your grace not entertain a thought
That your poor conſort e'er will be brought,
An action ſo atrocious to diſcloſe
Whereof, not ſo much as a thought aroſe.
No ſov'reign prince, to ſpeak a truth, e'er wed
A wife more true, and conſtant to his bed,
Of love ſo ſtrong, and loyalty ſo ſound,
Than you at all times have Anne Bullen found.
At any period neither have I been
Forgetful of myſelf ſince made a queen;
But, ſuch a turn and change as now I find
I ever look'd and wiſh'd for in my mind;
For my preferment on no firmer ſite
Was built than on your fancy ſtrangely light,
Which, the leaſt change I knew was fit to wreſt
And raiſe ſome other object in your breaſt.
Me you ſelected from an humble ſphere
Your queen and boſom-partner to appear,
Which name and ſtation cou'd have gilt my days,
Did it your grace and bounteous wiſdom pleaſe.
If worth ſuch honour I have ſeem'd to thee,
Let not my foes or fancy draw from me
Your favour, neither let that odious ſpot
Of falſe allegiance caſt ſo foul a blot
On your moſt duteous and reſpectful wife,
Upon your daughter in the morn of life.
Bring me to the bar, good king, but let my cauſe
Be canvaſs'd by the letter of the laws,
And to my foes declar'd give not domain
To judge me or with rancour to arraign;
Yea, and let all the world my trial hear,
For ſacred truth no open ſhame ſhall fear;
Then you will either ſee my love for you
To be ſincere, or your ſuſpicions true,
Then will be ſtopp'd Calumniation's tongue,
Or openly abroad my guilt be ſung.
So that my peers pronouncing their decree,
From public imputation you'll be free;
And I found juſtly guilty of th' offence,
Then puniſh me as beſt dictates your ſenſe,
In ſight of man, and HIM who rules the ſkies,
As having broke thoſe ſacred nuptial ties,
But to purſue your love already plac'd
Upon *another*, (Anne being quite effac'd,)
One, whom to you I cou'd long ſince have nam'd,
And for whoſe ſake I'm now ſo much defam'd,
For whom I am now, as I am bereft
Of ev'ry joy, and nought but anguiſh left.
But, if you have reſolv'd that I muſt die,
And that a baneful ſlander muſt ſupply
Your wiſh'd-for bliſs, then may not heav'n ſhed
Its wrath tremendous on thy ſinful head,

Thy

Nor on my foes from whom such mis'ries spring;
I likewise pray the Almighty will not bring
You to account for usage so replete
With cruelty, before his judgment seat,
Where you and I must shortly be, and wh
(Tho' me in guilt involv'd the world declare)
Mine innocence shall openly be known,
For only there is real justice shewn.
The only and the last request I make
Is, those that are imprison'd for my sake
Shall be enlarg'd from their afflictive state,
That only, only I shall feel your hate.
If ever Anne found favour in your sight,
Or ever echo'd to your ears delight,
Grant this demand, and my requests are o'er,
But the hallow'd Trinity I implore,
To guide thy actions, shelter thee from ill,
And still with *brighter gems* thy crown to fill.
Tho' number'd here with the flagitious tribe,
I will myself your faithful wife subscribe.

Trinity College, June 6th, 1795. I. G.

ODE ON THE WAR. WRITTEN IN THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR 1795.

"Οἱ δε λύκοι ὡς
Θυνὸν· Ἔρις δ, ἅρ' ἔχαιρε, πολύστονος εἰσορόωσα." HOM. Il. I.

I.

SCOURGE of vindictive heav'n! we feel
The force of thy wide-wasting steel,
And fury of thy arm!
Before thy car, with frantic cry,
Discord and death and famine fly,
Terror and wild alarm.

II.

Mad power of war! can nothing bind
The rage of thy insatiate mind,
And stay thy bloody hand?
For ever must thy trumpets sound,
Excite the madd'ning nations round,
And shake the suff'ring land?

III.

Stern Winter o'er the blasted plain
Her icy fetters spread in vain,
To check thy wild career:
Now Spring, from out her mantle grey,
Trembling beholds the lawless sway
Usurp her infant year.

IV.

Thy waters, Rhine! whose hast'ning tide
With joyful course was wont to glide
Thy blooming vines to lave,
Now groaning thro' their oozy bed
Scarce roll, encumber'd with the dead,
And blush in every wave.

V.

Thro' ev'ry sweet sequester'd grove,
That warbled once with notes of love,
The din of battle rings:
The Naiad of each silver stream
Sees o'er its breast the armour gleam,
And seeks her inmost springs.

VI.

The fierce ungovern'd pest invades
The Muse's consecrated shades,
And storms their calm retreat;
While frighted Genius, from the skies
Shakes her reluctant plumes, and plies
To gain her native seat.

VII.

O come, sweet Peace! with melting lay,
And charm his soften'd rage away,
With harmony divine!
If, when the Thracian* struck the lyre,
Tigers resign'd their savage ire,
Sure man must yield to thine!

VIII.

But, ah! if, impotent to move
Thy soul-subduing song should prove,
But sung, sweet nymph, in vain;
Yet shall a sterner voice command
The fiend to shun thy favourite land,
And bound him by the main.

ON A CELEBRATED PROSTITUTE.

O LOST Matilda! hapless maid!
Sad child of everlasting woe!
Beneath yon dark yew's deadly shade,
I saw thy faded figure go!

II.

No upcast look, with silent prayer,
Essay'd the mercy of the sky;
E'en from the fountain of despair
Flow'd the big tear that dimm'd thine eye.

III.

Thy earthly friends were seen no more;
E'en hope had left thee on thy road;
And sorrowing pity fled before
The wrath of an insulted God!

ON OPENING THE CAMPAIGN.

THE trumpet calls aloud to arms,
Sound, which the hero's bosom warms;
Tender lovers, gallant friends,
On us your happiness depends;
The day which follows victory
Happy beyond all days shall be;
When love to glory shall dispense,
Glory to love its recompense.

In vain the faithful lover sighs,
Unnotic'd by his charmer's eyes;
But who a conqueror can see,
And still a cruel mistress be?
Heroes! tell those for whom ye burn,
They must be conquer'd in their turn;
Glory from beauty shall receive
That which to love it will not give.

Honour and love our only pride,
Ye must our future fate decide;
On those whose hearts ye cause to glow,
Or death or victory bestow.
O! grant that we may nobly die,
Or hear returning passers by
Exclaim what love to glory owes,
And what on glory love bestows.

N O T E.

* Orpheus.

STATE

STATE PAPERS.

Convention between his Britannic Majesty and the Emperor of Germany.

(Signed at Vienna, the 4th of May, 1795.)

THE Emperor and the king of Great Britain, being equally convinced of the neceſſity of acting with vigour and energy againſt the common enemy, in order to procure to their reſpective dominions a ſafe and honourable peace, and to preſerve Europe from the danger with which it is threatened, their Imperial and Britannic majeſties have thought proper to concert together upon the meaſures to be adopted for the next campaign, and to agree for this purpoſe, on ſuch ſtipulations as may beſt conduce to the ſalutary object of their intentions already mentioned. With this view, their majeſties have appointed their reſpective plenipotentiaries; that is to ſay, his Imperial majeſty, his privy councellor, actual, and miniſter for foreign affairs, baron de Thugut, commander of the order of St. Stephen; and his Britannic majeſty, ſir Morton Eden, knight of the Bath, one of his majeſty's moſt honourable privy council, and his envoy extraordinary and miniſter plenipotentiary at the court of Vienna; who, after having communicated to each other their reſpective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

Article 1. In order to aſſiſt the efforts which his Imperial majeſty is deſirous of making, and to facilitate to him the means of bringing forward the reſources of his dominions, in the defence of the common cauſe, his Britannic majeſty engages to propoſe to his parliament to guarantee the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends, on the ſum of 4,600,000l. ſterling, which is, or is to be, raiſed on account of his Imperial majeſty, on the terms and in the manner ſpecified in the two engagements or octrois, the tenor of which is annexed to this convention; his Imperial majeſty ſolemnly engaging to his Britannic majeſty that he will make due proviſion for the regular diſcharge of the payments which ſhall become due in conſequence of the ſaid loans, ſo as that thoſe payments ſhall never fall as a burthen on the finances of Great Britain.

2. In return for the ſtipulation contained in the preceding article, and by means of the ſaid loan of 4,600,000l. ſterling, aſſured by the guarantee of Great Britain, his Imperial majeſty ſhall employ in his different armies, in the enſuing campaign, a number of troops, which ſhall not only amount at leaſt to 200,000 effective men, but which his Imperial majeſty will exert himſelf, as much as poſſible, to augment even above that number; which troops ſhall act againſt the common enemy, according to the diſpoſitions agreed upon by a ſecret article, forming a part of this convention.

3. The Emperor will ſee with pleaſure the appointment of general officers, or other perſons of confidence, to be preſent with his armies on the part of his Britannic majeſty, to whom all the neceſſary communication and information will be furniſhed, with reſpect to the ſtate and ſtrength of the armies, and the number of troops of which they may conſiſt; and if, in order to facilitate and promote the correſpondence and communication between the armies of the two courts, his Imperial majeſty ſhall think proper to ſend an officer, or other perſon, on his part, to the Engliſh armies, they ſhall, in like manner, receive from the generals of his Britannic majeſty all ſuch marks of confidence as are moſt analogous to the intimate union ſo happily ſubſiſting between the two courts.

4. It is expreſsly agreed, that the ſaid loan is to reſt on the ſecurity of all the revenues of all the different hereditary dominions of his Imperial majeſty. All the neceſſary meaſures ſhall be taken on the part of his Imperial majeſty in each of the ſaid dominions reſpectively, to give full and legal effect and validity to the ſaid loan, and to the engagements for the regular payment of the half-yearly dividends which ſhall fall due in conſequence thereof, ſo that, if at any time there ſhould happen, from whatever cauſe, to be any delay in any of the payments, after the period of their falling due, the holders of the ſecurities granted, or to be granted, on the part of his Imperial majeſty, for the ſaid loan, may ſue the receivers or treaſurers of his Imperial majeſty's revenues, in any of the ſaid dominions reſpectively at the option of ſuch holders, and may recover from them, or any of them, by the due courſe of law, the full amount of ſuch payments having ſo fallen due, in the ſame manner as any private individuals are admitted in the ſaid dominions reſpectively to proſecute and recover their juſt rights againſt other private perſons.

5. If it ſhould ever happen that, contrary to all expectation, any part of the dividends due on the ſaid loans ſhould, in conſequence of the failure of the payments ſtipulated to be made by his Imperial majeſty, be paid by the Britiſh government, it is agreed that ſuch payments ſhall be made at the bank of England, and only on the delivery of tallies or certificates of the dividends ſo reſpectively paid; and every ſuch tally or certificate ſo delivered up, ſhall be a valid and legal ſecurity, ſo as to enable the holder thereof to ſue any of the receivers or treaſurers of his Imperial majeſty's dominions aforeſaid, at the option of ſuch holder, and to recover from them, or any of them, the full amount of the ſum expreſſed in ſuch tally or certificate, with intereſt thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, to be reckoned from the date of the payment made by the Britiſh government. And whereas it is provided, in the terms agreed upon for raiſing the ſaid loans, that, as a collateral ſecurity for the ſaid loans, there ſhall be depoſited in the bank of England mortgage actions of the bank of Vienna, for a ſum, in the proportion of four to three of the loan to be ſo raiſed, it is further agreed, that the governor and company of the ſaid bank ſhall, in caſe of any ſuch payment as aforeſaid being made by the Britiſh government, be authoriſed to withdraw from the ſaid depoſit ſuch a quantity of the ſaid actions, as ſhall be required to make up at leaſt the proportion of four

four pounds for every three which ſhall be ſo paid by the Britiſh government, to be by the ſaid government either uſed as a ſecurity or claim upon the bank of Vienna, until repayment of the ſaid ſum, and of the intereſt due thereon, or negotiated at the time to ſuch extent as may be neceſſary in order to effect ſuch reimburſement, according as to the ſaid government may ſeem moſt eligible; and that the quantity of actions directed by the committee of legiſlation to report on ſo withdrawn ſhall be deducted from, or ſet off againſt any quantity, which, according to the terms of the ſaid loan, might thereafter be to be withdrawn from the ſaid depoſit, in proportion to the gradual redemption of the bonds, and the payment of the annuities, as is ſpecified in the conditions of the ſaid loan.

6. And whereas certain advances have been made by the Britiſh government to his Imperial majeſty, on account and by way of loan, it is agreed that the ſame ſhall be repaid at London in the courſe of the preſent year, in exchange for the receipts given by the generals commanding in chief the Imperial army, and conformably to the ſums contained in the ſaid receipts. The ſaid advances ſhall be reimburſed at lateſt, in two equal parts, in the months of November and December, ſo that the total ſhall be reimburſed before the expiration of the preſent war.

7. The preſent convention ſhall be ratified on each ſide, without any delay, and the exchange of the ratifications, expedited in due form, ſhall be made within the ſpace of one month at lateſt.

In witneſs whereof we, the underſigned, being furniſhed with the full powers of their Imperial and Britiſh majeſties, have in their names ſigned the preſent act, and have thereto ſet the ſeal of our arms.

Done at Vienna, the 4th day of May, 1795.

(L. S.) MORTON EDEN.
(L. S.) LE BON DE THUGUT.

TENOUR OF THE SECOND OCTROI.

FRANCIS, by the Grace of God, Emperor of the Romans, &c. &c. to all who ſhall ſee theſe preſents greeting:

The wants of our ſervice requiring an augmentation of extraordinary reſources, we have reſolved to open a new loan of 1,600,000l. ſterling, at the houſe of Walter Boyd, Paul Benfield, and James Drummond, merchants, at London, under the firm of Boyd, Benfield, and Co. upon the ſame engagements, conditions, and ſtipulations as that of 3,000,000l. ſterling, already opened by them, on our account, by the Octroi of the 18th of May, 1794, which engagements, conditions, and ſtipulations, ſhall be deemed to be herein inſerted, at the ſame rate of proportion as exiſts between the capital ſums of the two loans, provided that, for the ſecurity of the lenders, as well as thoſe who are or ſhall be concerned in the firſt loan of 3,000,000l. ſterling, as thoſe who ſhall be parties in the preſent, we engage, aſſign, and deſtine thereto, by the preſent Octroi, all our royal revenues in our hereditary dominions, kingdoms, and provinces, without exception; engaging, moreover, in further augmentation of the ſecurity for the ſecond loan, as we have done for the firſt, to remit, as a collateral ſecurity, to the ſaid Meſſrs. Boyd, Benfield, and Co. actions in mortgage of the bank of Vienna, bearing an intereſt of 5 per cent. for a ſum proportioned to this ſecond loan, upon the footing ſtipulated by the 12th article of the Octroi, of the 18th of May, 1794, above recited, for ſuch is our good pleaſure.

In witneſs whereof we have ſigned theſe preſents, and cauſed our great ſeal to be ſet thereto. Given at Vienna, the 4th of May, in the year of our Lord 1795, and of our reigns of the Roman empire, and of the hereditary dominions the third year.

(Signed) FRANCIS. TRAUT, Vt
By the emperor and king,
P. DU RIEUX.

RESCRIPT OF THE EMPEROR, PRESENTED BY THE IMPERIAL MINISTER TO THE STATES OF THE GERMANIC EMPIRE, IN DIET ASSEMBLED AT RATISBON, ON THE 4th OF MAY, 1795.

THE miniſters of his imperial majeſty are charged to declare, in the name of his majeſty the emperor and king, to the envoys repreſenting the ſeveral princes and ſtates of the holy Roman empire, that his majeſty is ready to enter into negociations with the French republic. His majeſty, without being too mindful of his own intereſt, will conſult thereby the real welfare of the empire, and make it his ſole care to procure to the empire an acceptable, ſolid, and permanent peace. But his imperial majeſty has alſo, at the ſame time, the juſt confidence in all his co-eſtates of the empire, that they will co-operate, with all their power, to accompliſh this deſirable end, and not to enter into ſeparate negociations with the French republic. His imperial majeſty expects, however, the ſpeedieſt declarations on this ſubject, and the imperial non-commiſſioner will ſoon preſent a declaration from the emperor and king, explanatory of the ſentiments of his Imperial majeſty. In other reſpects, his Imperial majeſty cannot conceal, that the ſeparate treaty of peace concluded on the part of his Pruſſian majeſty, even in his quality of a prince and co-ſtate of the empire, has been moſt unexpected to him.

DECLARATION OR DECREE OF THE EMPEROR, PRESENTED TO THE DIET OF RATISBON, THE 19th OF MAY, BY THE DIRECTORIAL MINISTER, FROM THE ELECTOR OF MENTZ, RELATIVE TO AN HONOURABLE PEACE.

IT being a well known fact, that a treaty of peace and friendſhip has been concluded between the French nation and his Pruſſian majeſty as elector of Brandenburg, and co-eſtate of the German empire, and ſigned by their reſpective plenipotentiaries on the 5th ultimo, ſince which the ratification referred to in the 12th article of the ſaid treaty, has been carried into effect.

Plainneſs and candour of declaration to the electors, princes, and ſtates of the empire, never appeared ſo neceſſary to his Imperial majeſty as at this

this period, partly to do away the doubts and fears which might be ſpread, either by miſunderſtanding the true ſituation of affairs, or from a miſinterpretation of the moſt ſincere and pure intentions of his imperial majeſty, but partly and principally from a paternal purpoſe, heartily and conſtitutionally to unite with the electors, princes, and ſtates, in perfect imperial confidence in their German patriotiſm in the adoption of ſuch meaſures as may appear proper in the preſent important criſis of the German conſtitution, of the ſyſtem of the liberty of the empire, and the dignity and exiſtence of its body politic.

His imperial majeſty does not think himſelf neceſſitated to ſtate, by facts, his true adherence to the German conſtitution and its ſupport, and his careful endeavours for promoting and ſecuring the common weal of the empire; his reign from the commencement, and during its continuance, having, excluſive of uncommon ſacrifices of the archducal houſe, given the moſt unequivocal proofs thereof.

Theſe conſtitutional ſentiments, and the moſt ſincere participations, as the head of the empire, induced his Imperial majeſty to acquieſce in the meaſures adopted by the empire under the 22d of laſt December, to lay a foundation for a future equitable, juſt, honourable, and ſolid peace; at which time his pleaſure was declared equally about its deliberate introduction reſpecting the approbation of the empire in retroſpect with the king of Pruſſia, to conclude the deſired peace. And having given his aſſurances not only to inſtruct the diet in the nature of this great work, but even promiſed his co-operation (notwithſtanding the weighty charge of the imperial office) in the attainment of this ſalutary object, his imperial majeſty's zeal for the concerns of the empire, cannot but be obvious to every impartial mind.

His imperial majeſty did not omit taking the firſt ſtep to attain this ſalutary work, when on the 14th of February, the day on which the decree of the empire, reſpecting war or peace, was agitated in the diet, he ordered his accredited miniſter at the court of Berlin, to deliver the ſubjoined note to the Pruſſian miniſter, which, when conſidered in all its points, has not only for its baſis an acquieſcence for peace, but an acknowledgment of the neceſſity, in conjunction with his Pruſſian majeſty, to procure for the empire all that eaſe which might be effected by a future treaty of peace; more eſpecially as the ſaid king had cauſed to be declared to the diet, that he would do all in his power to obtain a peace, and that tranquility ſo earneſtly deſired by the empire.

The anſwer of his Pruſſian majeſty to the aforeſaid declaration is dated the 26th February, and arrived at the Imperial court on the 14th of March. If, on the one hand, his Imperial majeſty alludes to the univerſal deſires of the ſtates of the empire, for a peace to be concluded on the fundamental conſtitution of the empire, and agreeable to the treaty of Weſtphalia, upon juſt, ſolid, laſting, and honourable principles, his Imperial majeſty cannot, on the other part, perceive, after duly weighing the anſwer, the promiſed eaſe and that paternal calmneſs wiſhed for by him in the attainment of this ſpecific object. In the interim, the Pruſſian miniſter of ſtate, de Hardenberg, a few days after the Pruſſian miniſterial note had been ſigned, went from Berlin to Baſle with new credentials, dated 28th February, purpoſely to continue and finiſh the negotiation of peace, which had been begun by the late count de Goltz, a major-general in the Pruſſian ſervice, and that king's plenipotentiary miniſter, in virtue of an appointment dated the 8th December, 1794, the reſult of which peace negociations are now univerſally known.

The ſituation of things having been greatly altered by this ſeparate peace, it is not only the well-meaning conviction of his imperial majeſty, but becomes indiſpenſably neceſſary for the electors, princes, and ſtates, in order to the acceleration of an univerſal peace, to ſend, agreeable to the treaty of Weſtphalia, and their right of co-operation, a deputation for a congreſs of peace, in the ſmalleſt poſſible numbers, and to deliver their opinions thereon to his Imperial majeſty.

His majeſty in the mean time eagerly expects the approbation of the empire: the electors, princes, and ſtates have, according to the Leopoldian electoral capitulation of 1790, on account of their immediate influence or intereſt, in peace negociations, a full right and title to ſend their own ambaſſadors, who, notwithſtanding, according to a declaration of our imperial predeceſſor Joſeph the Firſt, of glorious memory, made to the diet on the 18th of July, 1709, are to be neceſſarily admoniſhed by the emperor and the empire, not to abuſe their powers (as might have been done from time to time by ſome of them,) in not conſidering themſelves as eſtates of the empire, nor the countries poſſeſſed by them, on whoſe account it is done, as diſtricts of the empire, but in ſuch a manner as to acknowledge the connexion with his Imperial majeſty and the empire, upon which their true greatneſs and happineſs depend.

The political importance and weight of Germany is founded upon a happy concordance of the univerſal will of the empire, the electors, princes and eſtates, legally combined with their head and its laſting weal, upon a regard of the inviolability of its principles and the decrees of the empire.

His imperial majeſty himſelf is ſubject to the laws; he has, as the executor of the laws, the conſtitutional confidence, as head to the electors, princes, and ſtates, that they will not act in the preſent important conſideration of affairs, reſpecting the peace of the empire, againſt the contents of the treaty of Weſtphalia, and the decree of the empire of the 30th of April, 1793, according to its whole tenor, which ſhews the neceſſity of perſevering in their endeavours until Germany is delivered from an unexampled war, and until a juſt, honourable, and equitable peace, ſo earneſtly wiſhed for, can be reſtored to the empire upon conſtitutional and juſt principles.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE IMPERIAL NOTE COMMUNICATED TO THE CABINET OF BERLIN, DATED FEB. 14.

HIS majeſty the emperor, in his quality of

ſupreme chief of the empire, is indeed diſpoſed to open conferences for a peace; but there are many difficulties which ſeem to oppoſe this object. In conſequence of which, his Imperial majeſty wiſhes to conſult and concert meaſures with his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, upon preparatory means, tending to accompliſh that object; particularly as according to the general rumours, his Pruſſian majeſty had already made ſome advances, in order to attempt to obtain a negociation of a peace. A more preciſe knowledge of which, on the part of his imperial majeſty, particularly in his quality as a chief of the empire, might perhaps be an effective means to accelerate the ſucceſs of theſe pacific undertakings.

(Signed) PRINCE REUSS.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE ANSWER FROM THE CABINET OF BERLIN TO THE ABOVE NOTE.

HIS majeſty the king ſees with pleaſure, that his majeſty the Emperor, from motives of paternal care and patriotiſm in his quality of ſupreme chief, has in ſome manner given his ſanction to the expreſſion of a general wiſh for a ſuſpenſion of hoſtilities, and for an expedient peace, which had been preſented to him, and that his Imperial majeſty has declared, that he is ready to enter into preliminaries for that peace.

His majeſty the king, alſo, ſome time paſt, having ſent general count Goltz to Baſle, to treat upon an exchange of priſoners, had given him orders to try to diſcover the diſpoſitions of the French nation reſpecting peace, and the means of effecting a negociation; but the illneſs and the death of that miniſter have put a ſtop to all ulterior proceedings: nothing has paſſed, nor indeed could any thing paſs, in this buſineſs, with reſpect to the German empire, ſince his majeſty the king was obliged to wait for the ſupreme ratification of the concluſion of the diet containing the propoſal for peace, as well as the amicable overtures made by his imperial majeſty on that ſubject.

(Signed) FINKENSTEIN.
ALVENSLEBEN.
HAUGWITZ.

Berlin, Feb. 26, 1795.

FOREIGN TRANSACTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, APRIL 1, 1795.

BY the papers annexed to the report of the late ſecretary of the treaſury, it appears, that the balance due from the United States to the French government on the 1ſt of January laſt, was, excluſive of intereſt on loans, 12,183,000 livres, about 2,277,600 dollars. The anticipated payment, or ſums paid to the French before they fell due, amount to 1,811,959 livres, about 262,392 dollars.

VALUE OF GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDIZE EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE 1ST. OF OCTOBER, 1793, TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1794.

New Hampſhire, —	153,356
Maſſachuſetts, —	5,299,913
Rhode Iſland, —	955,573
Connecticut, —	806,746
New-York, — —	5,408,430
New Jerſey, —	58,152
Pennſylvania, —	6,643,092
Delaware — —	233,460
Maryland, — —	5,640,347
Virginia, — —	3,321,494
North Carolina, —	237,015
South Carolina, —	443,572
Georgia, — —	263,820
Total, Dollars	29,464,470

N. B. Three quarterly returns for the diſtrict of Charleſtown (South Carolina), commencing the 1ſt of January, and ending the 30th of September, 1794, and ſundry returns from ſeveral ſmall ports, are not yet received.

A SUMMARY OF THE VALUE AND DESTINATION OF THE EXPORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, AGREEBLY TO THE FOREGOING ABSTRACT.

To the Dominions of Ruſſia, —	90,388
Dominions of Sweden, —	320,312
Dominions of Denmark,	1,136,958
Dominions of the United Netherlands, —	5,341,357
Dominions of Great Britain,	7,158,183
Imperial ports of the Auſtrian Netherlands and Germany,	164,156
Hamburgh, Bremen, and other Hanſe towns,	3,828,826
Dominions of France,	4,967,799
Dominions of Spain,	3,749,748
Dominions of Portugal,	992,561
Italian ports, —	220,843
China, — —	57,827
Eaſt Indies generally, —	240,157
Weſt Indies generally, —	994,118
Africa generally —	177,643
North Weſt coaſt of America,	5,384
Uncertain, —	29,981
Grand Total, Dollars	29,464,470

Treaſury Department, Revenue-Office, Feb. 27, 1795. TENCHE COXE,
Commiſſioner of the Revenue.

Leyden, April 20.] Our commiſſioners Paſteur and Vittriarius, who had been ſent to London by the preſent government, to demand of the Britiſh cabinet the ſhips of war, thoſe of the Eaſt India company, and the merchantmen detained in the Britiſh ports, have made a report of their miſſion to the aſſembly of the States general—the ſubſtance of which is as follows:

"That the reſult of all the ſteps theſe commiſſioners have taken has been no other than a refuſal,

refusal, in the English style, of their demand that the Dutch vessels in the ports of Great Britain and Ireland should be allowed to quit those ports. —The pretext of this refusal was, that his Britannic majesty, as defender of the interests of the people of the United Provinces, found it necessary to take under his protection, and preserve from the hostile arms of France, so considerable a part of the possessions of the republic."

The assembly of the representatives of the people of Holland, having received this report, referred it to the committee for foreign affairs. The assembly at the same time received a communication of four letters, addressed either to the prince of Orange in his ancient quality of Stadtholder, or to the ci-devant counsellor pensionary Van Spiegal, by baron de Reede, minister of our republic at the court of Berlin. They appeared to be written in ciphered characters, and that to come at the concealed writing of these letters, it was simply necessary to hold them over smoke. On submitting them to this operation, it was found that these letters, written before the revolution in this country, pointed out, what a happy experience has already confirmed, the improbability, or even the impossibility, that our old government could expect any succour from Prussia in the maintenance of its power. Among other things baron de Reede observes, that the interest of his Prussian majesty would not allow it. And indeed the negociations had already commenced which have terminated in a peace between the French republic and the king of Prussia.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE, OFFENSIVE AND DEFENSIVE, CONCLUDED BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE AND THE UNITED PROVINCES.

ART. 1. The republic of France acknowledges and guarantees the independence of the republic of the United Provinces, as also the abolition of the Stadtholdership.

2. There shall be a lasting peace, amity, and good understanding, between the two republics.

3. There shall also be an alliance, offensive and defensive, against all the enemies of the respective republics during the present war.

4. There shall also be a lasting alliance, offensive and defensive, against Great Britain.

5. No treaty shall be entered into with Great Britain, without the consent of the two republics.

6. The French republic shall make no peace with any power whatever, without comprising in it the republic of the United Provinces.

7. The republic of the United Provinces shall furnish for the present campaign TWELVE ships of the line and EIGHTEEN frigates, for the North Sea and the Baltic.

8. The republic of the United Provinces shall furnish for the present campaign half the number of the troops which the republic shall have on foot.

9. All the forces employed in actual service shall be under the command of French generals. The arrangements for the campaign shall be made in concert; the states general may send a deputy, who shall sit and have a deliberate voice in the committee of public safety at Paris.

10. All arsenals and ammunition belonging to the republic of the United Provinces shall be restored.

11. From the ratification of the present treaty, restitution shall be made of all the countries and places belonging to the United Provinces, with the exceptions contained in the following article:

12. Dutch Flanders and the right side of the Hondt, Maestricht, Venlo, and their dependencies, shall be reserved by the French republic as indemnities.

13. A French garrison shall be admitted in peace and war into the town of Flushing, until other arrangements shall have been decided.

14. The port of Flushing shall be open to the two republics conformably to the rules laid down in the separate articles attached to this treaty.

15. In case of hostilities on the side of the Rhine, or Zealand, French garrisons shall be admitted into Breda, Bois-le-Duc, and Bergen-op-Zoom.

16. At the epoch of a general peace, cession shall be made to the United Provinces of portions of territory equivalent in extent to the cession contained in the 12th article, and in a position most convenient to the republic of the United Provinces.

17. Until the general peace, such a number of troops shall be stationed in the necessary places as shall be deemed adequate to the defence of them.

18. The navigation of the Scheldt and the Hondt shall be open to the two Republics: French and Dutch vessels shall be indiscriminately admitted under the same conditions.

19. The French republic gives up, to the republic of the United Provinces, all the unmoveable effects belonging to the House of Orange, and all the unmoveable property not already disposed of.

20. As an indemnification for the expences of the war, the republic of the United Provinces shall pay to the republic of France one hundred millions of livres, either in specie, or in bills upon foreign powers, as shall be agreed upon.

21. The French republic shall use their good offices with foreign powers in favour of the United Provinces, in order that they may obtain the payment of the sums due to them before the war.

22. No asylum shall be given by the republic of the United Provinces to the French emigrants; and no asylum shall be given by the republic of France to the Orange emigrants.

23. The present treaty shall be ratified within two decades, or sooner if possible.

SEPARATE ARTICLES RELATIVE TO THE PORT OF FLUSHING.

ART. 1. The two nations shall indiscriminately make use of the port and the docks.

2. Each nation shall have timber yards, &c.

3. From the ratification of the present treaty, the republic of the United Provinces shall relinquish the building for the West India company, and the ground adjacent to it, and also one of the docks.

4. All

4. All new acquiſitions for the conſtruction of freſh arſenals, and all acquiſitions of ground ſhall be made at the expence of the French republic.

5. The expences of the repairs of the baſon and the quay ſhall be defrayed by the two republics, but the direction of the remainder ſhall belong to the republic of the United Provinces. The French republic, however, ſhall be informed of every operation, and the *procès verbaux*, ſhall be ſent to the French government, who will defray half the expence.

6. No admiral's ſhip, nor guardſhip belonging to either of the two republics, ſhall be in the port of Fluſhing.

7. If any diſpute ſhould ariſe relative to the foregoing regulations which ſhall not be amicably adjuſted, they ſhall be decided by five arbitrators; two of whom ſhall be French, and two Dutch, and for the fifth, each republic ſhall chooſe one, and it ſhall be decided by lot.

8. Theſe regulations ſhall be carried into execution as part of the treaty of alliance, offenſive and defenſive, between the republic of France, and the republic of the United Provinces.

Concluded at the Hague, on the 15th of May, at noon, 1795.

Sundry bloody tumults have lately taken place, in which the revolutionary party have revenged themſelves both upon the lives and effects of the adherents of the prince.—One of thoſe ill-treated is already ſaid to have died of his wounds;—but 300 of the French dragoons, belonging to our garriſon, were inſtantly ordered out, in order to quell the commotion on the part of the French.

Mentz, April 30.] A bloody action has taken place in our vicinity. With a view of clearing the Hardenberg, and to erect new redoubts on it, a ſortie was reſolved on this day, when, at half paſt four in the morning, the ſignal was given; the attack was made on our ſide, and two redoubts of the enemy were attempted to be carried. The fight was obſtinate on both ſides; the enemy could not reſiſt our troops, and retreated as far as the foreſt of Mombach, with the loſs of two pieces of cannon, and two powder magazines.

At noon the French returned with a reinforcement, and began ſtorming a counterſcarp, erected the day before yeſterday, but they were received by a well directed fire of cartouches in ſo furious a manner, that thoſe who did not fall by the fire were inſtantly cut to pieces or made priſoners by our cavalry. The firing of cannon and howitzers from the field of Ingolheim upon the redoubt of Mombach, continued very briſkly till late at night. Many priſoners have been brought in; and ſome deſerters ſay, that the enemy eſtimates their loſs at 2000 men. On our part the imperial regiment of Vilebeck, the companies of grenadiers belonging to the elector of Mayence and thoſe of Warardine, have ſuffered moſt.

Frankfort, May 2.] The details, which we have received relative to the action before Mentz, on the 30th ult. ſtate, that the imperial troops carried a double row of entrenchments upon the Hardenberg, notwithſtanding the very obſtinate reſiſtance of the French, who were driven as far as the wood of Mombach. The great ſmoke that was obſerved there afforded us ſome reaſon to ſuppoſe that the village of Mombach had been ſet fire to; but it proceeded from the wood, where the action was renewed with great obſtinacy. The attack of the imperialiſts was well ſeconded by the batteries of the iſle of Ingolheim, which played upon the French intrenchments in front of the village.

The object of the garriſon of Mentz, which was to clear the Hardenberg in order to throw up entrenchments there, being fulfilled, the enterprize was not puſhed farther. But the French in the afternoon made an attempt to regain the ground which they had loſt. Their endeavours were unavailing. It is ſaid, that during the action ſeveral bombs were thrown into Mentz by the French.

The imperialiſts, after taking poſſeſſion of the Hardenberg near Mentz, have without loſs of time raiſed redoubts on it, and will endeavour to maintain it as a poſt of great conſequence. They did not ſtay long at Mombach, it being at too great a diſtance; the loſs of the French is eſtimated at 2000 men; and that of the Germans at 300 killed, and 370 wounded; ſeven officers wounded, and one killed. Field-marſhall Clairfayt arrived at Mentz on the 27th ult.

Berlin, May 5.] The following additional articles, agreed between our court and the republic of France, have been officially publiſhed in all the dominions of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia:

Article I. In order to withdraw the theatre of war from the frontiers of the ſtates of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, and in order to preſerve the tranquility of the northern part of Germany, and its liberty of commerce, as it has been before the preſent war, between theſe parts of the German empire and France; the French republic conſents not to extend her operations of the war, neither to thoſe territories and ſtates which lie beyond the following line of demarkation, nor to ſuffer her troops to enter thoſe places, either by water or by land. This line is marked along the banks of the rivers of Ems and Aa, of the Alpha up to Munſter, taking the direction to Coesfeld, Borken, Bockholt, up to the frontiers of the Duchy of Cleves, near Iſſelburg, on this frontier of Magenperſt, on the New Iſſal, mounting the Rhine up to Duiſburgh, and from thence along the Wipper at Homburgh, Altenkirchen, and Limburg on the Lahn, along that river, and that which comes from Ibſtain, and go to this town and Epſtein, mounting up the river Main, and from thence to Rauenheim along the dug canal towards Dornheim, and falling into the river, and paſſing through the latter place, following unto the frontiers of the Palatinate, and from thence to the frontiers of the territories of Darmſtadt, and the circle of Franconia, which is entirely included in this line; at Eberſbach, on the bank of Neckar, following the flow of that river unto the free town of the empire called Wimpfen, from thence towards Lowenſtein, Murhard, and Hohenſtadt; the free town of the empire called Nordlingen and Holzkirch, on the river Wernitz; alſo the county of Papenheim, and the whole circle of Franconia and

Upper

Upper Saxony, along Bavaria, the Upper Palatinate and Bohemia, including all up to the frontiers of Silesia.

The French republic is to look upon as neutral countries and ſtates, all ſtates which lie behind the line, on condition that thoſe countries, on their part, obſerve a ſtrict neutrality, the firſt object of which ſhall be not to furniſh any contingents, and to enter into no new contract to furniſh any thing to the troops of the powers in hoſtility with France —— Thoſe ſtates who ſhall not fulfil the conditions to which they will be invited by his majeſty, ſhall be excluded from the neutrality. His Pruſſian majeſty takes it upon himſelf to guarantee the above marked line on the bank of the Rhine; no troops in hoſtility againſt France ſhall be permitted to paſs the mentioned line. Both the contracting powers, therefore, in order to inſure the execution of their agreements, will keep up corps of obſervation, in order to enforce that this neutrality ſhall be reſpected. The paſſage of troops, whether of the French republic, of the empire, or Auſtrians, will remain open on the paſſages and roads, on the banks of the Main, through Frankfort, towards Koningſtein and Limbourg to Cologn and Friedburg, Wiſbaden and Naſſau to Coblentz, and which laſtly lead to Haderſtein and Mentz, and *vice verſa*; alſo to thoſe countries lying on the left bank of that river, and in the whole circle of Franconia, without, however, being in the leaſt injurious to all the ſtates and countries included in the line of neutrality abovementioned.

Article II. The county of Sayn-Altenkirchen, in the Weſtern Foreſt, together with the ſmall diſtrict of Bendorff, below Coblentz, being in poſſeſſion of his majeſty the king of Pruſſia, they ſhall likewiſe enjoy all the ſecurity and advantages which his ſtates on the right bank of the Rhine are to enjoy.

Ratiſbon, May 15.] The following was publiſhed a few days ago, in conſequence of a declaration of Baron De Hugel, the Imperial commiſſary:

"That, although in regard to the confidence eſtabliſhed with the court of Berlin, his imperial majeſty had not perceived the hoped for co-operation in the affairs of peace, ſtill a few days afterwards the Pruſſian miniſter De Hardenberg went to Baſle, and effected a ſeparate peace between his maſter and France; however, in order to meet the wiſhes of the empire, and to think of other means for the introduction of peace (although at that particular criſis, and the commotions in France, prudence might have adviſed not to be hearty in the buſineſs,) his imperial majeſty has invariably directed his views to this object, and continues to be occupied therewith, and is ready to adviſe the whole empire of its conſequence. That, nevertheleſs, the emperor fully confides in the conduct of his coeſtates, invariably to regulate the ſame with regard to peace negotiations, in conformity to the 8th article of the treaty of peace of Weſtphalia, and the decree of the empire of the 30th of April, 1793, to unite, in a conſtitutional manner, and not to depart from the coalition of the empire, and to exert themſelves jointly in rendering the army of the empire efficient, without which no reaſonable and ſolid peace can be obtained."

Leghorn, May 20.] This day admiral Hotham, with his fleet of fifteen ſail of the line and ſix frigates, anchored in our road. Two ſhips of the line and two frigates are Neapolitans. The Britiſh fleet has five three deckers and four frigates. The Argo, a Britiſh veſſel of 44 guns, has alſo anchored here this evening, having convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen of various cargoes.

Paris, June 9.] In the ſitting of the convention this day, Cambaceres announced the ſurrender of Luxemburgh to the army of the republic. The following is the account of that event in a letter from Tallot one of the deputies on miſſion with the army.

"19 *Prairial*, [*June* 7.]

"Luxemboarg belongs to the republic. This day, at three o'clock, the republicans are to be put in poſſeſſion of Fort Charles. I ſhall ſend you, in a few days, the colours of the garriſon, which is compoſed of ten thouſand men, together with an account of the ammunition, ſtores, and cannon, found in the place.

"The garriſon, in conſequence of the capitulation, with marſhal Bender, the governor, is to march out with the honours of war, on the 22d; to lay down their arms on the glacis; to ſurrender their horſes and artillery; and to take an oath not to ſerve againſt the republic, or her allies, until they have regularly been exchanged. They are to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine, and are to croſs that river at Coblentz.

Cambaceres then read the articles of capitulation, propoſed by marſhal Bender:

Art. 1. The garriſon ſhall march out with the honours of war.—Anſwer granted.

2. The garriſon ſhall march out on the ſixth day, with arms, baggage, drums beating, and two field pieces each battalion.—Anſwer. The garriſon ſhall march out the third day, with arms, baggage, &c. but when they ſhall have arrived at the glacis, they ſhall lay down their arms, take an oath not to ſerve againſt the republic or her allies, unleſs regularly exchanged.

3. There ſhall be granted eight covered waggons, which ſhall not be ſearched.—Anſwer refuſed.

4. The inhabitants of Luxembourg ſhall enjoy the free exerciſe of their religion.—Anſwer. The liberty of faith is enſured to them, they conforming to the laws of the republic.

5. Their properties ſhall be ſacred.—Anſwer. The inhabitants ought to truſt to the loyalty of the French nation. They ſhall be treated as the other inhabitants of the conquered countries.

By another article it is expreſſly ſtipulated that the emigrants of every deſcription, ſhall be delivered over to the French trooops.

THE FOLLOWING ACCOUNT OF THE DEATH OF THE UNFORTUNATE SON OF LOUIS XVI. WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED BY

Seveſtre, in the name of the committee of general ſafety.—"For ſome time the ſon of Capet was ill of a ſwelling in his right knee, and in his left hand. He loſt his appetite, and a fever ſeiz-

ed

ed him. The celebrated Deſſault, the ſurgeon, was appointed to ſee and attend him. His probity and his talents were a ſufficient pledge to us that he would neglect none of thoſe duties which humanity demands from us. Nevertheleſs the diſorder increaſed, and began to aſſume a more ſerious aſpect. On the 16th Prairial Deſſault died. We immediately appointed the citizen Pelletan, a phyſician of acknowledged ability, and the citizen Demanger, head ſurgeon of the hoſpital of health, to attend the boy.

The bulletin of yeſterday, at eleven o'clock, announced very dangerous ſymptoms, and, at half paſt two o'clock in the afternoon, we received an account of the death of the ſon of Capet. The committee of general ſafety have directed me to communicate this event to you, and to move that the Proces Verbaux, which I hold in my hand, ſhall be depoſited in the national archives."—Decreed.

The ſon of Louis XVI. was buried on the 10th inſtant, in the evening, in the Church yard of St. Marguerite. He was conveyed to the grave by three commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, by the committee of general ſafety.

PROCES-VERBAL OF THE OPENING OF THE BODY OF THE SON OF THE DECEASED LOUIS CAPET.

The Tower of the Temple, this 21ſt Prairial (9th June) in the third Year of the French Republic, one and indiviſible. Half paſt Eleven o'Clock in the Morning.

"We, the underſigned, Jean-Baptiſte-Eugene Dumangin, phyſician in chief of the hoſpital of unity, and Philippe Jean Pelletan, ſurgeon in chief of the great hoſpital of humanity, accompanied by the citizens Nicolas Jeanroy, formerly profeſſor in the ſchool of phyſic of Paris, and Pierre Laſſus, profeſſor of phyſic in the ſchool of health at Paris, declare, that we aſſembled in conſequence of an arret of the committee of general ſafety of the national convention, dated yeſterday, and ſigned Bergoing, preſident, Coutois, Gautier, Pierre Guyomar, directing us to aſſiſt together in the opening of the body of the ſon of the deceaſed Louis Capet, and to declare the condition in which we found it, have acted as follows:

"We arrived at eleven in the morning, at the outward gate of the temple, and were received by commiſſaries, who introduced us into the tower; we were conveyed to the ſecond ſtory, and were ſhewn into an apartment where we found lying on a bed the dead body of an infant, who appeared to us to have been about ten years of age, which body the commiſſaries declared to be the body of the ſon of the deceaſed Capet, and which two of us knew to be that of the infant who had been ill for ſeveral days.

"The ſaid commiſſaries declared to us that the infant died on the preceding evening at three o'clock, upon which we proceeded to verify the ſigns of death which we found characterized by an univerſal paleneſs, a coldneſs of the whole body, a ſtiffneſs of the members, a dullneſs of the eyes, violet-coloured ſpots on the ſkin of the body, and particularly by a putrefaction, which had begun at the belly, the ſcrotum, and within ſide the thighs.

"We remarked, before we proceeded to the opening of the body, a general leanneſs, which proceeds from a maraſmus; the belly was ſwelled; in the inſide of the right knee we remarked a ſwelling, which had not changed the colour of the ſkin, and another ſwelling, not ſo large, on the *os radius* near the right wriſt. The ſwelling of the knee contained about two ounces of a greyiſh-coloured matter pure and clean, ſituated between the perioſteum and the muſcles; the ſwelling of the wriſt contained matter of the ſame kind, but thinner.

"On opening the body a pint of purulent ſerum flowed out yellow and extremely fetid; the inteſtines were pale, and adhered together as well as to the partitions of that cavity; they were ſprinkled with a great quantity of pimples of different ſizes, each of which contained the ſame matter that was found in the ſwellings of the knees and feet.—The inteſtines, which we opened, were internally very ſound, and contained a very ſmall quantity of bilious matter. The ſtomach was in the ſame ſtate; it adhered to all the ſurrounding parts, was pale on the outſide, and ſprinkled with lymphatic pimples ſimilar to thoſe on the ſurface of the inteſtines.—The internal membrane was ſound as well as the pylorus or lower orifice of the ſtomach, and the œſophagus or windpipe; the liver adhered by its convexity to the diaphragma; and by its concavity to the viſcera which it covered.

"Its ſubſtance was ſound; its ſize not larger than common. The gall bladder was moderately filled with a bile of a greeniſh colour. The ſpleen, the pancreas, the rems, and the bladder were ſound. The epiploon and the meſentery, not fat, were covered with lymphatic pimples, like thoſe of which we have already ſpoken. Similar tumours were diſperſed over the *perilonæum*, and the interior of *diaphragma*: this muſcle was ſound.

"The lungs adhered to the pleura, to the diaphragma, and to the pericardium, ſound in ſubſtance, and without any pimple: there were a few only near the trachean artery and the æſophagus; the pericardium contained the uſual quantity of ſerum; the heart was pale, but in its natural ſtate. The brain, and its dependent parts, were in a perfectly good condition.

"All the diſorders, of which we have given a detail, are evidently the effect of a ſcrophulous habit of a long ſtanding, to which we decidedly attribute the death of the infant.

"The preſent *Proces-Verbal* has been drawn up at Paris, by the underſigned, at half paſt four o'clock, on the day abovementioned.

"Signed by us,

"P. J. PELLETAN.

"P. LASSUS.

"N. JEANROY.

"J. B. E. DUMANGIN."

BRITISH

BRITISH INTELLIGENCE.

LONDON, *May* 16, 1795.

ON Tuesday, April 28, a court-martial was held on board the Glory of 98 guns, in Portsmouth harbour, on captain Anthony James Pye Molloy, of the Cesar of 74 guns, upon the charge of his not having brought up his ship, and exerted himself to the utmost of his power, in the engagements which took place on the 29th of May and 1st of June 1794; and for not crossing the enemy's line.

The following were the members that constituted the court.

ADMIRALS:

Jos. Peyton, president, Charles Buckner,
Sir Richard King, John Colpoys.

CAPTAINS:

Alexander Graeme, C. Edm. Nugent,
Francis Parry, Sir Eras. Gower,
Andrew Mitchell, Right hon. lord Charles
Christopher Parker, Fitzgerald,
Cha. Morris Gould, J. Rich. Dacres.

JUDGE ADVOCATE: PROSECUTOR:
Moses Greatham, esq. Sir Roger Curtis.

The examination of the witnesses to prove the charges, and of the witnesses in his favour, extended this trial to sixteen days, and on Friday, May 15, the court being met for the last time, the judge advocate, after some preliminary formalities, read a paper, which stated the purpose for which the court-martial was called, the circumstance which caused it, the names of the members, and the charges which they had to try. The first charge was, that captain Molloy, of his majesty's ship Cesar, did not, on the 29th of May 1794, cross the enemy's line, in obedience to the signal of the admiral; the second, that on the 1st of June he had not used his utmost endeavours to close with and defeat the enemy.

THE SENTENCE.

The court having heard the evidence on the part of the prosecution, and that on behalf of captain Molloy, and having duly weighed and considered the same, were of opinion—

"That the said charges have been made good against the said captain Anthony James Pye Molloy. But having found that, on the said 29th of May and 1st of June, as well as on many former occasions, captain Molloy's courage had always been unimpeachable—the court were of opinion, that captain Molloy, then commanding the Cesar, should be dismissed from his majesty's said ship the Cesar; and ordered that he be accordingly forthwith dismissed.

Captain Molloy, who heard the sentence of the court with great coolness, was told by the president, that he was no longer chargeable; upon which he immediately retired.

David Downie, condemned for high-treason at Edinburgh, but recommended to mercy by the jury, has received his majesty's pardon, on condition of being imprisoned for a year, and afterwards banishing himself from Great Britain for life.*

George Errington, esq. of Grays, in Essex, has within these few days lost his life in the following extraordinary manner:—Having lately married, he made a settlement of 100l. per ann. on a female favourite, with whom he had for some time before co-habited; the lady nevertheless, thinking herself aggrieved, went from London, on Wednesday se'nnight to his country residence, and having obtained admittance into the parlour where Mr. and Mrs. Errington were sitting, she drew a pistol from her pocket, and fired it at him. The ball shot off his thumb, and entered his side, but, being extracted in a few minutes after, he appeared in a fair way of recovery for two or three days. Unhappily, however, very alarming symptoms of dissolution appeared on Sunday last, with which he laboured in the most excruciating agony till Wednesday, when he died. The assassin is committed to Chelmsford gaol.

Mr. Errington was husband of the noted Mrs. Errington, from whom he was divorced before his connection with the instrument of his death.

STATE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES'S DEBTS, AS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 7.

	l.	s.	d.
Debts on various securities and bearing interest, ...	500,571	19	1
Amount of tradesmen's bills unpaid, ...	86,745	0	0
Tradsmens' bills and arrears of establishment from the 10th of October, 1794, to April 5, 1795.	52,573	5	3
	639,890	4	4

NOTE.

* See his trial in our Magazine for October 1794, p. 281.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DUBLIN, *May* 25, 1795.

ABOUT four o'clock on Friday morning last, the Anne, of Whitehaven, bound from thence to this port with coals, was run down off Taragh Head, between Wicklow and Wexford, by a vessel, brig rigged, bound to the southward: the collier was sunk, but the master and crew saved themselves by taking to their boat, and reached this harbour on Saturday morning.

morning. At the time the Anne was run down, there was a very thick fog; and in about a quarter of an hour after the crew were in the boat, they heard the firing of guns, which they apprehended were ſignals of diſtreſs from the brig, and from that circumſtance conjectured the brig had foundered.

28.] Several cars loaded with flour, paſſing by Thomas-court, (in Thomas-ſtreet,) were ſtopped by a groupe of women, who, as previouſly concerted, were inſtantly ſeconded by a number of the other ſex, and the horſes conducted to Marybone-lane, &c. where the bags were quickly opened, and their contents rapidly diſtributed among the females of the neighbourhood, who fled with the plunder in every direction. The ſheriffs being acquainted with the outrage, were ſoon at the ſcene of depredation with a military guard. Part of the flour was recovered, and ſix men and ſome women were taken into cuſtody and lodged in the New Priſon.

A few days ago, two young men, brothers, unfortunately quarrelled on the North-wall. In the ſcuffle one of them fell into the river; the other, to ſave his life, as he could not ſwim, leaped after him, and both were drowned. In a few hours their bodies were taken up, and after the coroner's inqueſt was held, they were carried home on ſeparate doors to their unhappy mother, who is ſaid to have ſince become deranged through exceſſive affliction.

June 1.] The counteſs of Camden landed at Dunleary, from on board the Dorſet yacht, ſir Alexander Schomberg.—Her ladyſhip's carriage being in waiting, ſhe immediately came to town, and arrived at the caſtle at one o'clock.

Mr. Cooke has reſumed his office of ſecretary at war.

10 SE 56

By letters from near Boyle, county Roſcommon, we learn, that on Friday night the 22d ult. about the hour of one o'clock, a deſperate gang of villains broke into Hughſtown-houſe, the ſeat of Coote Mulloy, eſq. diſguiſed in ſhirts and caps over their faces; on proceeding down the hall in order to rob the houſe, they met a moſt gallant reception from his ſon William Mulloy, eſq and his faithful ſervant, who ſhot the foremoſt man dead on the ſpot, and broke the thigh bone of another—on which the reſt of the gang inſtantly fled. The wounded man has ſince turned approver, and we have every reaſon to hope that in a very few days, the entire of the villains may be apprehended, as every poſſible exertion is making for that purpoſe.

13.] The Court of King's Bench was occupied by hearing the arguments of council in the caſe of Meſſrs. Colles and James, againſt the Provoſt and Fellows of the univerſity of Trinity College, on a motion to make a conditional rule abſolute, for a mandamus to iſſue to ſhew cauſe why the plaintiffs ſhould not be reſtored to their ſituation of ſcholars of the univerſity, of which they had been deprived by the board of fellows, when Mr Egan, Mr. Saurin, and Mr. Jameſon, were heard on the part of the plaintiffs. The arguments adduced by the learned council went to ſhew, that the plaintiffs had a right, without appealing in the firſt inſtance to the viſitors of the univerſity, as had been contended for on the preceding day by the council on the part of the provoſt and fellows, to reſort for redreſs to the Court of King's Bench, which being the ſuperior Court of Judicature, had cognizance of the proceedings of any court of an inferior juriſdiction. It was aſſerted on the part of the plaintiffs, that the college had, in the preſent caſe, acted without authority to juſtify their proceedings; and it had been aſſerted on the other ſide, that the college had not acted without authority to warrant this conduct. Under theſe circumſtances the council for the plaintiffs ſubmitted to the court the neceſſity of granting the mandamus, and on the return of the writ, the merits of the caſe would come fairly before the court, and the court would then be able to decide, whether the college had exceeded the bounds of its juriſdiction or not.

The court ordered the queſtion to ſtand over a a few days when, on hearing counſel farther on the ſubject, they refuſed to grant the rule. The buſineſs muſt now, of courſe, come before the viſitors.

18.] At a court martial held on a private of the black-horſe, (7th dragoons,) the man being convicted of frequent deſertions, was ſentenced to receive one thouſand laſhes on the parade in the barracks, on Saturday morning. The fatal hour being arrived, the garriſon was according to cuſtom, drawn out to witneſs ſo exemplary a puniſhment, but, horrid to relate, when the guard ſent to bring him forth from the provoſt priſon arrived there, they found the unhappy wretch had laid violent hands upon himſelf, his throat being cut acroſs in ſuch a manner as almoſt to ſever the head from the body.

A fire broke out on board the ſhip Ariadne of this port, as ſhe lay at her moorings at the north-wall: the flames were dreadful, and as the veſſel was afloat it was feared if ſhe drifted to the ſouthward a moſt alarming conflagration muſt have enſued; it was not however the caſe;—ſtill apprehenſions were entertained from the exploſion of her powder and the firing of her guns; but her ammunition happily conſiſted only of a few cartridges, and the only of her guns that were charged and ſhotted were two which, when her cargo was diſcharged, had been let down into the hold, ſo that when the fire reached them they went off harmleſsly beneath the level of the water. This ſhip, reckoned the moſt beautiful veſſel belonging to Dublin, was burned down to the water's edge, notwithſtanding every poſſible endeavour, in leſs than three hours.—How it happened has not been clearly aſcertained. She was the property of Meſſrs. Forbes and Roberts, of near 200 tons burden, and had diſcharged a cargo from London.

20.] A caſe of great importance to bankrupts was decided in Cork. A merchant who failed two years ago in Briſtol, and had obtained a certificate in England under the bankrupts laws, came over to Ireland, and was here arreſted for a debt contracted previous to his failure in England: It was decided by the court that certificates obtained in England protect the bankrupt in Ireland; and, VICE VERSA, that certificates obtained in Ireland protect in England.

☞ *Births, Marriages, &c. in our next.*

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TO THE

HIBERNIAN MAGAZINE;

OR,

Compendium of Entertaining Knowledge,

For the YEAR 1795.

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WALKER'S

Hibernian Magazine

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Entertaining Knowledge

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